REGISTERED No. 17—1879

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,903.—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, JUNE 4, 1874.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Re. 5
Second do.	,, 2 8
Third do.	,, 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	,, 0 2½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight line

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. ..... 4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding ..... 2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or the smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupee 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship "ASSYRIA," 1,494 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander C. D. Hutcheon, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 11th June 1874, at 4 P.M.

June 1874.		June 1874	
Leave BOMBAY	11	Leave Pondicherry	25
,, Carwar	13	,, Madras	27
,, Narrakal	16	,, Coconada	29
,, Alleppy	17	,, Vizagapatam	30
,, Tuticorin	19	,, Bimlipatam	30
,, Colombo	20	,, Gopanlpore	July 1
,, Galle	21	,, False Point	2
,, Negapatam	24	Arrives at CALCUTTA	4

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked on this line and for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

During the South-west Monsoon, viz., from 17th May 1874, to the end of August exceptin at Carwar, it is uncertain whether communication can be maintained with the ports on the Malabar Coast. The Steamers will however call at those ports weather permitting. Passengers can almost always be landed at Narrakal, six miles north of Cochin, and at Alleppey.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busreh, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

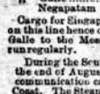
The s.s. INDIA, 1,560 Tons, 142 H. P., Commander J. Hebbeson, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd June, 1874, at 2 P.M.

June 1874.		June 1874.	
Leave BOMBAY	3	Leave BUSREH	21
,, Kurrachee	7	,, Mahoonerah	22
,, Gundur	10	,, Feo	22
,, Muscat	11	,, Bushire	24
,, Bunder Abbas	12	,, Bahrein	24
,, Linga	14	,, Linga	28
,, Bushire	16	,, Bunder Abbas	30
,, Koweit	16	,, Muscat	July 2
,, Feo	18	,, Gundur	4
,, Mahoonerah	19	,, Kurrachee	7
Arrive BUSREH	19	Arrive BOMBAY	10

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co , Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the Monsoon despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock.

The Steam-ship INDIA, 1,560 Tons, 142 H.P., Commander J. Hebbeson, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd June 1874, at 2 P.M.

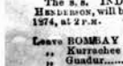
The s.s. KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander T. Nailor, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 10th June 1874, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL.



THE First-class Steamer CALYPSO, 2,000 Tons, will be despatched for Trieste on or about the 10th June next. This Steamer has good accommodation for Cabin Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

including a free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage and a liberal Table, (exclusive of Wines and Liquors.)

	1st Class.		Deck.
To Trieste	£40	....	£19-0
To Port Said	£30	....	£14-6
To Suez	£18	....	£12-7
To Aden	£16	....	£1-13

Children under 3 years of age, Free; above 3 and under 10 years, Half Fare.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Agent.

Bombay, 28, Bombay Green, 13th May 1874.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. Rubattino & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGERS, RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15	£4	Without food.
Suez	38	22	9	
Port Said	35	24	9-10	
Alexandria	39	25	9-10	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35	14-10	Including Wines.

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above ten years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

"INDIA," to sail on MONDAY, 1st June 1874.

"PERSIA," to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st July 1874.

"ARABIA," to sail on SATURDAY, 1st August 1874.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c. apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9 Hummum Street.

Bombay, 1st January 1874.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly All Travellers arriving in India now land at Bombay, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as the means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

BY ROYAL COMMAND.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S CELEBRATED STEEL PEN.

By all Dealers throughout the World.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Friday, the 5th June, 1874, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O Co.'s S. S. GWALIOR, (2,725 Tons, and 450 H.P.) Capt. N. W. Haselwood, R.N.R., will leave for Southampton as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Suez, Brindisi, Venice, Marseilles, &c.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Cargo for Liverpool will be forwarded either direct or by Steamer to London or Southampton, and thence by rail or steamer.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 2 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 29th May 1874.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 15th June 1874, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. MALWA, (2,953 tons and 450 H.P.,) Captain. P. S. Tomlin, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is to be delivered in the Company's Office before noon, on Friday, the 12th June.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 1st June 1874.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of GOODS per s.s. MARINA are hereby informed of the arrival of the Vessel, and requested to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective GOODS on the Bunders.

NO CLAIM will be admitted for DAMAGE or SHORT DELIVERY unless passed by the Captain before the departure of the Steamer.

GADDUM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 2nd June 1874.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE AND CO'

SALE OF COCHINIAL.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 4th instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Auction Room, at 2 P.M., by order of Saltally Meher Ily, Esq., and on account and at the risk of the first purchaser Furshotum Gocouldass—

S N—S T—203-67—15 Cases Cochinial, weighing 5,008 lbs. per ex Ariadne :

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 4th June 1874.

CRAWFORD and COMPANY, 2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN DON TAR MOHOLLA.

THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 4th Jun', at 4 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the Mortgagee, Wassoodew Balajee, and on account and at the risk of Hajee Seedik Hajee Goolam Ismail, the Mortgagor, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the Indenture of Mortgage, dated 30th day of December 1870, viz.

All that piece of ground together with messuage tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the East side of Don Tar Molla in the sub-district of Mandvee, in the town of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 37 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Pension and Tax under No. 271, and of the Collector of Quit and Ground rent under No. 1,485, and of the Collector of House Assessment under No. 143, and bounded on the North by the house of Jabli Esmail, on the West by the house of Sulleman Noorjee, on the West by the said Don Tar Mulla, and on the East by the piece of vacant land belonging to Ebrahim Cadoo.

N.B.—For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 4th June 1874.

THE PATENT VERMIN ASPHYXIATOR.

LIST OF AGENTS, DESCRIPTIVE PAMPHLET, PRICES, FULL INSTRUCTIONS and TESTIMONIALS

Free, on application at

The "GAZETTE" Office, BOMBAY,

Where the Machine can be seen and explained.

FAMILY HERALD, Monthly 6d.

The *Illustrated London News*, in reference to pure literature, speaks of "The Family Herald, that joy to tens of thousands of innocent English households."

FAMILY HERALD, Monthly 6d.

The *Saturday Review* says: "Its Novels and Tales are quite as well written as the best circulating library stories.

"The Answers to Correspondents cannot be fictitious, a romance and a life history being embodied in almost each of them. The Editor is the confidant and confessor in every station of life."

FAMILY HERALD, Monthly 6d.

The *Literary Gazette* says: "It must be said of the Family Herald, that it is the purest reading of all purely amusing literature: it is indeed a family paper."

FAMILY HERALD, Monthly 6d.

The *British Quarterly Review* says: "Under the head of 'The Story Teller,' we have novels and tales simpler and purer in structure than in the pages of the other penny serials."

"There are charming verses let into its pages, like sunshine, to brighten them."

"It is well considered with reference to its aims and is various and amusing, with a fair amount of utility intermixed. Of all these publications we are inclined to consider the Family Herald the best."

FAMILY HERALD, Monthly 6d.

The *Bookseller* says:—"For amusing reading, such as may be admitted into one's household without fear of consequences, we can recommend the FAMILY HERALD. You get portions of a well-written novel, novelettes, useful information interspersed throughout, answers to correspondents, alone worth the money, and a variety of other matters, which will make readers either merrier or wiser, or perhaps both."

N.B.—The FAMILY HERALD may be had at a small percentage over the published price, of all Booksellers; or direct from W. Stevens, 421 Strand, London, for 14s. per annum, post free.

GOLDSMITHS' ALLIANCE, LIMITED,

(Late A. B. Savory & Sons),

MANUFACTURING SILVERSMITHS,

11 & 12, CORNHILL, LONDON, ENGLAND.

EXPORT PRICE LIST.

Silver Spoons and Forks, Fiddle Pattern,....5s. 10d. per oz.
Ditto, ditto Queen's do. ....6s. 0d. ,,

QUEEN'S PATTERN,

		s. d.	£ s. d.
12 Table Spoons	40 ozs. at	6 0	.... 12 0 0
12 Dessert ditto	25 ,, at	6 0	.... 7 10 0
12 Table Forks	40 ,, at	6 0	.... 12 0 0
12 Dessert ditto	25 ,, at	6 0	.... 7 10 0
2 Gravy Spoons	12 ,, at	6 0	.... 3 12 0
1 Soup Ladle	11 ,, at	6 0	.... 3 6 0
6 Salt ditto	12 ,, at	6 0	.... 3 18 0
4 Salt Spoons	,,		.... 2 2 0
12 Tea ditto	14 ,, at	6 0	.... 3 11 0
1 Pair Sugar Tongs	,,		.... 1 5 0
			£57 14 0

A Pamphlet illustrated with 300 Engravings, and containing the prices of Silver Plate, Plated Ware, Watches, Clocks, and Jewellery, will be forwarded gratis and post free on application. Freight, Insurance, and Shipping Expenses are charged.

Orders addressed to the Goldsmiths' Alliance, Limited, 11 and 12, Cornhill, London, and accompanied by a remittance of 20 per cent., will be forwarded through their Agents, Messrs. Ewart, Latham, & Co., Bombay; Messrs. Parry & Co., Madras; Messrs. Colvin, Cowie, & Co., Calcutta; Messrs. Gillanders, Arbuthnot, & Co., Calcutta.

ENGLISH JEWELLERY and WATCHES.

MACHINE MADE,

SPECIALITIES FOR PRESENTS, GIFTS, &c.

Mr. STREETER,

(Late Hancock & Co., Limited,)

18, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON,

invites the attention of OFFICERS and FAMILIES residing in India to his extensive stock of 18-CARAT GOLD and GEM JEWELLERY, WATCHES, and CLOCKS, manufactured by Machinery, and sold at prices from 30 to 50 per cent. cheaper than ordinary hand-made productions.

A Catalogue and Price List containing a large number of Drawings and Sketches representing these special productions (no gold being used or less quality than 18-carat) has been prepared, copy of which will be forwarded, post free, on application.

18-CARAT GOLD JEWELLERY.

18-Carat Gold Bracelets	from £ 5 0 to	£50
,, Ear-rings	,, £ 1 10 to	£10
,, Lockets	,, £ 1 0 to	£20
,, Suites	,, £10 10 to	£50
Chains ..... Per Ounce	,, £6 6	

For further particulars see Catalogues.

GEM JEWELLERY.

Gem Bracelets	from £10 to £100
,, Ear-rings	from £ 5 to £ 50
,, Lockets	from £ 5 to £100
,, Rings	from £ 5 to £500
,, Suites	from £50 to £500

For further particulars see Catalogue.

DIAMOND WORK.

Diamond Ornaments of every description. Diamonds and other Precious Stones purchased. See Illustrated Catalogue.

ENGLISH LEVER WATCHES AND CLOCKS,

Specially adapted for hot climates. Durability and time-keeping guaranteed.

For price and description see Illustrated Catalogue.

ORDERS.

All Orders must be accompanied by a remittance for the amount or reference to London Agents,

Mr. STREETER,

(Late Hancock & Co., Limited,)

18, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON,

AND

WATCH WORKS, SAVILE ROAD, LONDON.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

PASSENGERS by Rail or Boat arriving in Bombay will find full and accurate information regarding every ROUTE to TRAVEL from this City to other parts of India and abroad, in the "INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE," published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press on the 1st of each month. This "Guide" is the only one published in Bombay, and containing alterations the service of Trains and Steamers on this side of India corrected up to date. The "Guide" has an excellent Railway Map of India, and an Introduction giving much useful information to Strangers staying a week or two in Bombay.

Price—EIGHT ANNAS.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION ..... Re. 5.

The GUIDE may be obtained at

The "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
The BOOKSELLERS,
The BOMBAY HOTELS, and
The PRINCIPAL RAILWAY STATIONS.

THEATRE ROYAL, GRANT ROAD.

MISS CARRY GEORGE'S DRAMATIC AND BURLESQUE COMPANY.

THURSDAY, 4th JUNE.
LAST NIGHT BUT TWO.
THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL,
ASSISTED BY MESSRS. SIDNEY AND FITZPATRICK.

FRIDAY, 5th JUNE.
LAST NIGHT BUT ONE
GREAT PERFORMANCE.
BENEFIT
MISS JENNIE NYE.
NEW COMEDY
THE HANDSOME HUSBAND (First Time).
SCENES FROM THE HUNCHBACK.
NEW AND GLORIOUS BURLESQUE
BRIDE OF ABYDOS.

SATURDAY, 6th JUNE.
LAST NIGHT,
GRAND DOUBLE PERFORMANCE,
EAST LYNNE,
NEW BURLESQUE.

In consequence of the length of this Great Bill, the Performance will commence at a quarter to nine o'clock, sharp.

ALL THE AVAILABLE LOCAL TALENT ON THIS OCCASION.

MISS CARRY GEORGE will deliver her Farewell Address on this Evening touching her Bombay experience.

NEW ACT DROP (by M. FREYBERGER.)

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

DRESS CIRCLE	Rs. 4	UPPER CIRCLE	Rs. 2
STALLS	,, 3	PIT	,, 1

Tickets to be had at SOUNDY & Co.'s where a Plan is on view.

Doors open at half-past 8; commence at 9.

FOR SALE.—OFFERS will be received by the Executive Commissariat Officer, Poona, from persons DESIROUS of PURCHASING an OLD ENGINE BOILER, the sale being held conditionally to the offer received being accepted by the Commissary General. The Boiler can be seen at the Government Bakery, Poona.

For further particulars apply to to the Executive Commissariat Officer, Poona.

E. L'ESTRANGE, Lt, Col.,
Assistant Commissary General.

Commissariat Office, Poona, 2nd June 1874.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.

TO BE LET, from 1st July, one of those newly built Buildings on the Esplanade, near the New Telegraph Building, entirely open to the westerly Sea Breeze, now in the occupation of Mrs. TAYLOR'S PRIVATE FAMILY HOTEL, freely open on all sides, best suited for any purposes, such as for the use of Mission House, Government Offices, or for a Chummery of a few Gentlemen. Rent moderate. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE, House Agent.

22 Rampart Row.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, and in the matter of LIMJEE MANOCKJEE and COWASJEE MANOCKJEE, of Bombay, Parsee Merchants, who formerly carried on business in Bombay under the style and firm of MANOCKJEE LIMJEE and COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that by an Order dated the 27th day of May 1874, made by the Hon'ble Sir Charles Sargent, Knight, it was ordered that COWASJEE MANOCKJEE, one of the above-named Insolvent, Traders, be discharged under Sections 23 and 24 of Act XXVIII of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, unless good and sufficient cause be shown to the contrary, on THURSDAY, the 25th day of June, 1874, at half-past two o'clock in the forenoon, before the sitting Judge in Chambers in the High Court.—Dated this 2nd day of June 1874.

RIMINGTON, HORE, and LANGLEY,
Attorneys for Cowasjee Manockjee, one of the above-named Insolvent Traders.

GREAT NORTHERN ENGLISH DERBY SWEEP, 1874.

3,250 Tickets at Rs. 10 each ..... Rs. 32,500 0 0

Deduct—

For Starters	Rs. 1,000	0 0
Five (5) per cent to com. charges	,, 1,625	0 0
	Rs. 2,625	0 0
Balance	Rs. 29,875	0 0

1st Prize (probable amount)	Rs. 19,917	0 0
2nd ,, (ditto)	,, 7,469	0 0
3rd ,, (ditto)	,, 2,489	0 0

Tickets.	Name of Horses.	Drawn by.
2,490	Beggarman	Chas. Fraser.
240	Aventuriere	Corporal James Binns, 11th Regiment.
975	Boscobel	C. F. B.
1,148	Leolinus	M. Appaser Pillay
1,149	Reverberation	E. F. Movement.
2,910	George Frederic	Old Joe.
1,489	Volturno	Peshawur Vale Hunt.
3,040	Fatefield	Sidney Smith, Esq.
1,704	Conquerant	Mr. J. R. Rogers.
145	Algebra	M. Younghusband.
2,112	Duksolum	Bukrote.
2,814	Selsea Bill	Zero.
904	Atlantic	Tellicherry Confederacy.
75	Aquilo	R. W. D. H.
1,634	Tomahawk	The Sure to Win Confederacy.
914	Lopero	Lieut. C. Gordon, 36th Regt.
1,536	Blantyre	S. O. Madras.
3,197	Tipster	Hopeful Trio.
1,217	Lady Ripon, Colt	Dr. A. D. Campb ll.
2,263	Kidbrooke	Sam. Cunliffe, Brewery.
1,538	Rosdevor	Elizabeth Rowburg.
1,089	Warren Point	Mr. Munsey, 70th Regiment.
142	Boulet	J. J. J.
1,047	Pas d'Quadrille	F. C. S.
816	Novateur	If I have Luck.
1,572	Sir William Wallace	Lieut.-Colonel Shaw Stewart.
2,858	Ecossais	Caithness.
1,868	Exile	Damodhardass Tapidass.
1,690	Trent	Christmas Carol.
1,752	Rob Roy	Captain R. Mitchell.
1,534	The Lioness, C.B.	Maggiore.
1,597	Glenalmond	Captain G. M. Collins
2,995	Zanzibar	Mr. J. Sawyer Evanjee.
818	Brother to Plaisir	Rajghur Confederacy.
1,683	Earl Marshal	J. stewart.
1,033	Couronne ce For	Fred. Haughney.
1,574	Napoleon IV	Chign-a Confederacy.
3,196	Genuine	Hopeful Trio.
1,869	De Cambis	P. D. Harrison.
2,241	The Fi-fi	Colonel J. Doran.

C. L. HERBERT.
HORACE HERBERT.

Murree, 27th May 1 74.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

DIOCESAN HIGH SCHOOL, BOMBAY.—THE VACATION ENDS ON JUNE 8.

WANTED, for a Merchant's Office, a BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, must write a fair hand. Salary Rs. 50 per month. Apply to "S. F.," care of the *Bombay Gazette*.—Bombay, 1st Jun 1874.

ONE or TWO GENTLEMEN can have an AIRY ROOM with BOARD in the Fort for Rs. 50 per month. Apply at "*Bombay Gazette*" Office.

NOTICES.

BADMINTON.

All Requisites for this Game, in strong Case complete, Rs. 30.

SPARE BATS AND SHUTTLECOCKS.

SOUNDY & CO.,
BOMBAY.

RARE AND REAL!!!

BEST MOCHA COFFEE, JUST ARRIVED.

Apply to
JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

FOR SALE A BARGAIN.

A Four-seated open CARRIAGE, handsome and comfortable, with a pair of well matched, fast trotting young Grey HORSES, with a set of plated mounted HARNESS, the property of a Gentleman proceeding to England. Price moderate to effect quick sale. Apply to

JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

S. D'ESPERANCE,
COPPER-PLATE ENGRAVER & PRINTER.

BRASS STAMPS, OFFICIAL SEALS,
STEEL DIES, WITH CRESTS,
ARMORIAL BEARINGS, MONOGRAMS, &c., &c.,
ENGRAVED and EMBOSSED in COLOURS, Neatly and with Despatch.

Bombay :—35, MEADOW STREET, FORT

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, a FIRST STOREY & GODOWN of a spacious House, having Vehar Water, and good Seabreeze, situated at Small Colaba, St. Thomas's Street, opposite Messrs. Remington and Co.'s Cotton Screws, House No. 120. For further particulars apply to MANOCKJEE NOWROJEE, Meadow Street, No. 32, Fort, or at No. 127, Small Colaba.

NOTICES.

TO CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS.

A 16 O FEET PIT TO SINK.

SPECIFICATION to be seen at the Office of this Paper.

NOTICE.—Mr. AD. SPITTELER CEASES from THIS DAY to SIGN our Firm per procuration.

VOLKART BROTHERS.

Cochin, 27th May 1874.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition returns insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for Shorter Periods.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

ENGLISH EDUCATIONAL HOME FOR YOUNG LADIES, FERN LEA VILLA, GUILDFORD, SURREY, ENGLAND, conducted by Mrs. G. C. BAYSTON. Parents desirous of placing their Children, where they will receive a first class English Education, with all the modern accomplishments, combined with home comforts and maternal care, will find this Establishment in every way suited to their requirements. Mrs. Bayston having been for many years successfully engaged in the tuition and training of young Ladies.

The house is situated in a most healthy and peasant locality, near the Surrey Downs. The highest references given and required.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—TENDERS are invited for the purchase of 500 Tons, more or less, of WROUGHT IRON SCRAP, which can be seen on application at the Loco-motive Workshops, Byculla.

The parties tendering to specify the price per ton, and the Scrap has to be removed at the expense of the purchaser within a month after the purchase has been completed.

Each Tender to be marked "Tender for Wrought Iron Scrap" sealed and addressed to the Agent, G. I. P. R., at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, before noon of the 6th proximo.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

C. W. HAWKINS,
Locomotive Superintendent.

Byculla, 27th May 1874.

TO OUR CONSTITUENTS.

WE regret the necessity of CAUTIONING you AGAINST UNSCRUPULOUS TRADERS who are IMITATING the get-up of our well-known OLD COGNACS, adopting our original heart-shaped, label, which unfortunately we failed to register, and sometimes refilling our bottles with trashy compounds of their own. Our trade mark is well known, and this we beg our friends will always insist on *being clearly shown.* The prospects of the vintages are somewhat favourable; should the Vines escape frosts, prices will decline, and we shall immediately give our supporters the advantages we shall ourselves, under such circumstances, receive. It would be premature, however, to assert positively that we shall be enabled to do this. Champagnes cannot be quoted cheaper, even should a fair average yield be made, so great is the scarcity of genuine wine. We thank you for your continued kind patronage, and refer you to our House in Bombay, and in Calcutta, for all your Wine requirements, as also for our prices and terms.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.

London, 1st May 1874.

NOVELTIES FOR PRESENTATION TO FRIENDS AT HOME.

HAMILTON & Co.,
JEWELLERS, &c., OF CALCUTTA,
Maintain in their show-rooms Stocks of Articles of

INDIAN MANUFACTURE.

Emanating from their own Manufactory, as well as from various native centres of industry, and expressly selected with a view to their suitability for

PRESENTS TO SEND TO EUROPE.

To satisfy inquirers after articles of native make entirely, an assortment of each of the following has been placed on view at their

BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT,
HUMMUM STREET,
BOMBAY.

RICH TRICHINOPOLY GOLD JEWELLERY,

Of rich colored Gold, elaborately chased in the usual well-known style, and consisting of Bracelets, Brooches, Earrings Lockets, Chasses, Studs and Sleeve-links, &c.

CUTTACK SILVER JEWELLERY,

Which is a special manufacture of some districts in Eastern Bengal, and which is particularly worthy of attention on account of its exquisite Lace-like pattern and pure frosted white color.

GOLD MOHUR OR COIN JEWELLERY,

Consisting of elegant and useful Ornaments, made up to order of Indian Gold Coins.

CASHMERE SILVER GOODS,

Made to our especial order in Cashmere itself, of pure Silver, and richly gilt with pure Gold.

The ornamentation of these beautiful goods is in a style peculiar to the Artizans of the *Happy Valley.*

TIGER CLAWS.

Mounted in rich gold, as Bracelets, Brooches, Earrings, Necklets, &c., &c.

Orders respectfully solicited. Discount for Cash.

HAMILTON & Co., Bombay.

DADABHOY CAWASJEE, 8, Meadow Street, two doors from Messrs. Rose & Co., begs to inform the PUBLIC in GENERAL that he has an extensive STOCK of HANDSOME BEST PLATED WARE of all descriptions, Rich Cut and Straw stem Glassware, rich Pint and Quart Decanters and Claret Jugs, sold by piecemeal. Hanging and Table Lamps and 3 light Lustres, Mother-of-Pearl Dessert Knives, Fish Eating Knives, Mappin's Table Cutlery, Rich Dinner, Breakfast, and Dessert Services, Rich Toilet Sets, Florentine Jugs, and miscellaneous other articles. Also received, ex Timour, a consignment of Round Plated Lamps, with twisted Rods. Also a few fashionable Portico and Corridor Lamps. Prices very moderate. Articles hired for a day or month.

NOW READY,

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR JUNE, 1874.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

With a New Coloured Map.

CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations in the Time Tables of the several lines of Railway, and in the running of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora.

The Guide, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by Rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for Advertisements.

CONTENTS.

Map of India.
Table of Through Routes (and Fares) from Bombay to places in India and abroad.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak.
Introduction.
Railway Time Tables :—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, and Bandora, by G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways.
Rates for parcels, horses, carriages, &c., by G. I. P. Railway.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.
Jubbulpore Extension Railway.
East Indian Railway.
Rajpootana State Railway.
Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway.
Sind, Punjaub and Delhi Railways :—
Punjaub and Delhi Division.
Sind Section.
Through Traffic from Kurrachee to Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsur.
Eastern Bengal Railway.
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway.
Great Southern of India Railway.
Madras Railway.
Steam Navigation Companies :—
P & O. Co.
Messageries Maritimes.
Lloyds.
Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.
British India Steam Navigation Company.
Bombay Steam Ferries.
China Steamers.
Indus Steam Flotilla.
Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
Irawady Flotilla.
India General Steam Navigation Company.
Routes by Steamers.
Routes in the Bombay Presidency.
Bombay to Central Provinces and Calcutta.
List of Travellers' Bungalows along the Trunk Roads of Western India.
Routes in the Central Provinces.
N. W. Provinces and the Punjaub.
Route to Simla.
Route to Landour.
Route to Nynee Tal.
Hill Horse Carriage Dak.
Rohilkhund Horse Dak Company.
North-West Dak Company.
Punjaub and North-Western Dak Company.
North-Western Dak Company.
Agra to Jeypore.
Rawul Pindee and Murree.
Scale of Fare for Shigrams, Buggies, &c., in Bombay
Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at the Bombay Railway Terminal, and of the following

Agents :—

Bombay ..

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, 3RD JUNE, 1874.

THE Liverpool Cotton Market this morning opened dull, probable sales 10,000 bales, imports 19,000, the receipts at the American ports being 2,000 against 5,000 and the exports to Great Britain 4,000 against 1,000 bales on the same date last year. Futures in New York are quoted ⅛ cent per lb. lower, but Mid Uplands is still at 18½ cents per lb. Private telegrams are even more depressed in tone, "arrivals" being reported very difficult of sale at a decline of 1/16d. to ⅛d. per lb., and Reuter's quotation in yesterday's message of 6 3/16d. for Good Fair Dhollera, May-June shipment via Cape, is evidently sellers' not buyers' price. We do not hear of anything new respecting the growing crop in America, and we may accordingly assume that the weather still continues favourable as anything of an adverse character is not long kept back. Meanwhile the increasing figures of supply can scarcely fail to exercise a depressing effect on the market, backed up as they are by discouraging accounts from Manchester. The cotton advices by to-day's mail read with the light of the later news by wire are of little importance. At the time the mail left the market was very strong under the effect of unfavourable American reports, and the probability of next season's yield being under 3½ millions of bales was freely canvassed; but, judging from the tenor of the telegrams now coming to hand, these views must have undergone a material change, and the mere fact of such a change being possible in so short a time should induce great caution in accepting anything in the shape of adverse crop reports.

According to Reuter yesterday's Manchester Market was flat with little doing, quotations, showing a decline of 3d. in 7 lbs. Shirtings, 1½d. in 8½ lb., and ⅛d. per piece in 3 lb, Madapollams.

The home Money Market advices are very favourable, a further payment into the Bank of England yesterday of £165,000 being advised, the rate of discount in the open market being quoted at 3 per cent., which, coupled with Consols, having advanced this morning to 92⅝ indicates the probability of a further reduction in the Bank of England minimum to-morrow.

Business here to-day has been remarkably dull and everything indicates the termination of the season. Cotton operations have been interrupted by the rain, and there is nothing to make up for it in the state of our import markets.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.—The transactions in sterling bills have been extremely limited, and rates close quite 1 16d. under yesterday's quotations. Bankers have again shown great unwillingness to draw on London to any extent, and for 6 months' sight 1s. 10¾d. to 1s. 10 13 16d. are the highest quotations. Credits are still nominally quoted at 1s. 10 15-16d., but there are no sellers at the rate, and from the limited business doing it is questionable whether a reduction of 1-16d. would bring out any important amount of bills. The Directors of the Bank of Bombay reduced their rates of discount and interest this afternoon one per cent all round, making their minimums 8 and 12 per cent. for short dated Bank and Mercantile bills respectively. The movement was fully expected from the favourable character of the last return: in fact a reduction of 2 per cent. was generally looked for, and is now only regarded as postponed for another week, rates in the bazaar being quite 2 per cent lower than the Bank. The demand for bills on Calcutta continues, and 60 days' sight paper has been negotiated at 99 7-16, demand being still quoted at 100¾.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is quiet but without change in value, sellers showing little disposition to do business.

IN SHARES an active enquiry has again been manifested and values as a rule show a further advance. The operations however are chiefly confined to speculators, the enhanced prices ruling having apparently induced investors to withdraw from the market. The following are leading quotations, viz:—

New Bank of Bombay	805
Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	490
National Bank of India	124
Colaba Land Company	1,415
Frere Land and Pier Company, Limited	130
Mazagon Land Company	950
Port Canning Land Company, Limited	390
Bombay Press Company	950
Do. New Do.	285
Fort Press Co.	4,600
Mofussil Press and G. Co.	595
Alexandra Spinning & W. Co.	1,590
Alliance Spinning & Weaving Co.	2,970
Bombay United	1,410
Dhuramsey Spinning	1,810
Great Eastern	1,310
Jewraj Baliqo Mills	1,470
Manockjee Petit's	1,410
Morarjee Spinning	1,505
Oriental	4,125
Royal	2,700
Soonderdas Spinning	1,700
Bombay Byrnah Trading Corporation	1,450

COTTON.—The transactions to-day have been extremely limited, the home accounts being against the market, while dealers owing to the rain have been eng aged getting their stocks put into godown. Quotations are to a great extent nominal, but a reduction of Rs. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy would probably be accepted.

FREIGHTS are decidedly quieter. Ready sailing vessels have been relet at £2-15, and steamers are offering at £8 5 per ton, without finding takers.

PIECE-GOODS AND YARNS are very depressed, and we hear of no transactions worthy of notice.

KHANGAUM AND OOMRAWUTTEE BRANCH RAILWAYS.

Traffic Receipts and Train Mileage for Khangaum and Oomrawuttee for week ended 16th May.

	Receipts. Rs. a. p.	Train Mileage.
Passengers	247 15 0	165
Goods	693 3 0	115
Electric Telegraph	8 3 0	....
Total	941 9 0	280

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHIP ASHGROVE, 1,348 tons, Captain J. McLaren, will sail to-day for Liverpool with a cargo of 8,525 bales cotton, 1,259 cwts. linseed, 120 cwts. bones, and 269 cwts. coir yarn.

THE P. and O. Co's s.s. MONGOLIA, 1,584 tons, Captain A. Coleman, which arrived in harbour on the 2nd instant from London 3rd, Malta 14th, Suez 20th, and Aden 26th May, brought the cargo of 2 docks, 2,780 packages piece goods, 254 bales twist, 4 cases marbles, 53 packages tobacco, 125 barrels cements 86 kegs iron nails, 58 packages tumblers 108 packages paper, 150 barrels ale, 264 packages beer, 54 cases 1,825 bundles and 1,372 bars iron, 474 packages oilmanstores, 100 cases yellow metal sheets, 20 bottles quicksilver, 11 cases umbrellas, 8 cases clocks, 2,308 kegs copper, 13 cases cochineal, 16 cases boots, 12 cases brandy, 2 cases whiskey, 3 cases sherry, 35 cases soaps, 26 packages samples, 298 packages wine &c, and many other packages of merchandise.

THE S. S. MARINA, 861 tons, Captain E. Trotman, which arrived in harbour on the 2nd instant from Liverpool (29th April), calling at Malta, Port Said, and Suez via the Canal, brought the cargo of 420 cases cotton, 326 bales yarns and twists, 8,830 bundles iron hoops, 3,700 bundles rod iron, 246 bundles sheet iron. 110 cases slates, 4 cases carbolic fluid, 21 packages disinfecting powder, 503 packages machinery, 44 cases, 11 casks and hogsheads wine, 20 cases bottled beer, 42 cases whiskey, 27 cases earthenware, 5 casks hardware, 5 casks screws, 5 casks pa dlocks, 59 casks paint, 1 case brush, 11 casks bolts, 20 cases goods, 7 casks glassware, 6 bales twine, 4 cases mulls, 100 cases tobacco, 25 cases yellow metal sheets, 3 cases butter, 12 cases wine and spirit, 2 casks axles, 8 cases plate glass, 4 cases lamps, 2 casks glass, 300 boiler tubes, 10 bales canvas, 908 bags China clay, 10 cases candles, 2 packages India rubber, 24 bundles shovels, 50 boxes soap, 19 bales baggiog 1 case brass cocks, 2 cases cutlery, 500 cases iron pipes, 4 casks iron washers, 5 cases dresses, 34 bales jute bags 15 casks pickaxes, 12 barrels flour, 6 packages beef, 6 boxes fireclay 4 boxes colza oil, 10 boxes pitch, 1 box linseed oil, 4 casks zinc, and 1,173 packages merchandise. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Gaddum and Co.

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
3	Golconda	Fentiman	Suez, May 22.

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
2	Glenhuntley	Large	Liverpool.

The ship Ashgrove, McLaren, to Liverpool, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

May ARRIVALS.

29 Ava (s) ..... Paterson ..... (Port not mentioned), date of departure, May25.
30 Lombardy (s) ..... Gillson ..... Suez, May 8.
Jalawar ..... Chitton ..... Liverpool, January 6.

May. DEPARTURES.

29 Ghazeepore ....
Cleveland ....
Mercator ....
30 Othell (s) ....
Orion (s) ....
Mahratta (s) ....
Strathblane ....

MADRAS.

May. ARRIVALS.

30 Merchantman .... Mauritius.
Java (s) .... Calcutta & N. Ports.
Cashmere (s) .... Bombay & S. Ports.
June 1 Latona .... Negapatam.
Scindian .... Negapatam.

DAILY IMPORTS—3RD JUNE.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Ariel s, 360 bundles hoop iron, Gaddum and Co.
Paraonse s, 8 cases cotton umbrellas, Byramjee Shapoorjee; 12 bundles hoop iron, Gaddum and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Palermo s, 19 cases hock, Jeewanjee Eduljee sons; 15 cases iron chests, Goculdass Dewjee; 15 packages paper, Byramjee Shapoorjee.
Good Hope s, 19 cases cognac, Cutter Palmer and Co.
Milford, 10 casks paint, Jeewabhoy Heptoola; 130 cases old tom, M E Bazonjee; 13 cases oilmanstores, L Narrayen and Co; 102 cases gin, Jamsetjee Framjee.
Abbotsford, 67 cases oilmanstore, Shuriff ally Heptoola; 50 casks green copperas, Alridge Salmon and Co; 50 cases candles, S J D Abreo; 5 cases playing cards, and 180 cases matches, Abdoolally Shaik Adum; 170 casks beer, M. E and Bezonjee.

FROM TRIESTE.

Calypso (s), 3 cases beads, Alsen Riebe and Co.

FROM BOSTON.

Isaac Lincoln, 250 cases turpentine, Dossabhoy Merwanjee and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—3RD JUNE.

FOR LIVERPOOL

Centurian, 404 bales cotton, W. and A. Graham and Co.
Khorasan, 200 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.
Lochness, 81 bales cotton, Hurjeewan Lilladhur, 45 bales cotton, Campbell Mitchell and Co; 85 bales wool, Gordhun Prarjee; 103 bales cotton, Jotaram Nanchand; 100 bales cotton, Bhimjee Shamjee and Co.
East, 1 cwt coir yarn, Hariram Cassidas.
Jean Ingelaw, 100 bales cotton, Vishnoo Roognath; 70 bales cotton, Sewlall Motelall; 75 bales wool, Nursee Khutsow.
Timour, 500 bales cotton, Ewart Latham and Co; 100 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 215 bags linseed, W. Nicol and Co.
Arbitrator s, 50 bales wool, Mooljee Getha; 97 bales cotton Nursey Khuttaw; 1,000 bundles wheat, Ralli Brothers; 28 bales cotton Morarjee Goculdass; 24 bundles hides, Hassum Noormahomed.
West Stanley s, 1,300 bundles wheat, Stearns Hobart and Co.; 200 bales cotton, Runchordass Verjeewandass; 102 cwts coir yarn, Khetsey Dhurumsey; 79 bales cotton, Treboran Cassiram; 202 bales cotton, Framjee Sands and Co.; 100 bales cotton, E D Sassoon; 100 bales cotton, Cooverjee Mowjee; 50 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Manockjee and Co.; 35 bales cotton, Hurnarain Manockram; 2 bales cotton, M. Harridass and Co.
Gwalior, s, 24 cases cardamoms, SoonderJass Mooljee; 29 bales skin, Sir Charles Forbes and Co; 235 pieces E. teeth, Kakibhoy Nansee; 22 pieces E. teeth, and 13 cases gum, Dattobhoy Dossa; 188 pieces E. teeth, Khanbhoy Suckoobhoy; 50 cases mother o'pearl shells and 22 cases gum, Mahomedbhoy Corjee; 3 cwts E. teeth, Nundram Motiram 66 pieces E. teeth, Carrimbhoy Alloobhoy; 27 cases mother o' pearl shells, Dawood Hussein; 270 bundles amba buldee, H. E. F. Mahomed; 8 packages silk, Ebram Noordin and Co; 700 bundles cowries, C. Husonbhoy; 683 bundles nuxvomica, F. Arbee.

FOR TRIESTE.

Calypso s, 75 bales cotton, L. Sibille and Co; 50 bales cotton, A. Trading and Co; 100 bales cotton, A. Kunkler and Co; 50 bales cotton, W. Nicol and Co; 6 cases skins, G. Sigg and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Calypso (s), 100 bales cotton, A. Kunkler and Co.

FOR HAVRE

Pembrokeshire, 100 bales cotton, W. Nicol and Co.
Jane, 400 bundles linseed, Ralli Brothers.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH

OFFICE—3rd JUNE, 8 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 3rd June, 12-40 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 5 minutes.
Via Turkey, 2nd June, 2-12 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 16 hours 18 minutes.
Via Suez, 3rd June, 11-55 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hour 20 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 3rd June, 50 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 59 minutes.
Via Suez, 3rd June, 10-50 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 3 hours 37 minutes.

Latest date from China.

Via Singapore, 3rd June, 11-50 A.M. Time in transit, 8 hours 20 minutes.

Latest date from Australia.

Via Singapore, 2nd June, 8 P.M. Time in transit, 20 hours 52 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 2nd June to 8 P.M. of the 3rd June is as follows:—

	Max.	Min.
From Calcutta	3 27	0 4
" Kurrachee	1 37	0 15
" Madras	4 19	0 35

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, 3rd June, 12-43 A.M.—Mail steamer Baroda from Bombay arrived.

WEATHER REPORTS.

CANNANORE, 3rd June, 4 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind south, thermometer 83, rainfall 95 cents.
DARWAR, 3rd June, 6-40 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind variable, thermometer 81, barometer 29·95, rainfall 71 cents.
MANGALORE, 3rd June, 10 37 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind south south-west and south-west, thermometer 80, barometer 29·85, rainfall 30 cents.
TUTICORIN, 3rd June, 5 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind south-east, thermometer 86, barometer 29·85.
VINGORLA, 3rd June, 6-22 P.M.—Weather overcast, wind south-west mild, thermometer 83, rainfall 19 cents.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE following paragraphs of a military letter from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, No. 47 of the 26th March 1874, are published for general information:—With regard to the question which you have raised as to the rate of donation batta admissible to honorary Assistant Surgeons (now Surgeons) and to Warrant Officers of the Medical Department under the new organization, I have to inform you, that I have determined that Medical Officers holding honorary commissions shall receive the rates of donation batta of their relative military rank. You are of opinion that Senior Apothecaries, without commissions, should receive donation batta in the rank of Lieutenant, viz Rs. 121-12, and Apothecaries of above five years' service in that grade the full batta of a Deputy Assistant Commissary, i. e. Rupees 91-5, the others receiving the donation batta of an Army Conductor, viz, Rs. 60-14, and the Assistant Apothecaries Rs. 45-10-4, or that of a Sub-Conductor. In this opinion I concur.

ARRIVALS—MAY 29.

West, Colonel, Madras 36th Regiment Native Infantry, on leave, from Kamptee.

MAY 31.

Shelley, Captain, Madras 22nd Regiment Native Infantry, on leave, from Hooshingabad.

JUNE 2.

Fraser, Major, Madras 3rd Light Cavalry, on sick leave, from Narsingpore.
Blew, Captain, 14th Regiment N. I., on leave, from Kolapore.

DEPARTURE—JUNE 3.

Shelley, Captain, Madras 22nd Regiment N. I., to Hooshingabad

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, IN INDIA.

Adjutant General's Office, Simla, 25th May 1874.

With reference to G G O No 533, dated the 21st May 1874, H E the C-in-C is pleased to post Brgdr Genl P S Lumsden, C B, C S I, to the Rawulpindee Brigade.

The C-in-C in India is pleased to appoint Lieut R G Kennedy, of the 18th Hussars, to be an A-de-C on H E's Personal Staff, vice Scott, appointed to the 11th Bengal Lancers. Dated 18th May 1874.

H E is also pleased to make the following appointments:—

8th Bengal Cavalry—Capt G MacCall, attached to the regt, to officiate as 2nd Squadron Subaltern, vice Fordyce, offg as 1st Squadron Subaltern. Dated 18th May 1874.

17th Bengal Cavalry—Capt D C S L Carnegie, attached to the regt, to officiate as 1st Squadron Subaltern, during the absence of Lieut Gower on furlough. Dated 18th May 1874.

19th N I—Capt J E Waller, attached to the regt, to officiate as 1st Wing Subaltern, vice Bergman, offg as Wing Officer Dated 18th May 1874.

28th N I—Capt A Fitzgerald, offg 2nd in Comd, to officiate as Comdt, during the absence of Lieut Col William-son on general leave. Dated 18th May 1874.

Capt A B Hepburn, offg Wing Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Comd, vice Fitzgerald. Dated 18th May 1874.

Capt C E D Branson, attached to the regt, to officiate as Wing Officer, vice Hepburn. Dated 18th May 1874.

Lieut T L Lewis, QrMr, will continue to officiate as Adjt. Dated 18th May 1874.

29th N I Lieut Col G G Cunliffe, 2nd in Comd, to officiate as Comdt, during the absence of Lieut Col Gordon on furlough. Dated 18th May 1874.

Capt E Beddy, Wing Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Comd, vice Cunliffe. Dated 18th May 1874.

Capt G H Jackson, offg Adjt, to officiate as Wing Officer, vice Beddy. Dated 18th May 1874.

Capt T St Q Clutterbuck, late Fort Adjt Attock, to officiate as Adjt, vice Jackson. Dated 18th May 1874.

1st Gwalior Regt—Capt G N Channer, attached to the regt to officiate as 1st Wing Subaltern, vice Mercer, offg as QrMr. Dated 18th May 1874.

Local rank is assumed to the undermentioned officers:—

Royal Artillery—Capt F C Nicolas to rank as Capt from the 19th June 1872.

30th Regt—Lieut E H Barlow to be Capt from the 22nd April 1874.

Medical Dept, British Service—Surgn R Batho to be Surgn Maj from the 1st April 1873.

Lieut Col H S Tucker, Bengal Infantry, recently returned from furlough to Europe, is appointed to do general duty at Moradabad.

The following orders are confirmed:—

8thInd Division Order, dated the 27th April 1874, directing Surgn S Brereton, under orders to proceed to Jullunder from the Presidency, to assume medical charge of the Wing of the 4th N I, at Umbala.

37th Foo.—Regimental order, dated the 16th May 1874, appointing Lieut A R Hennell to act as Interpreter, with effect from the 15th idem, during the absence of Lieut T E Venner, on famine duty.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

Royal Horse Artillery—Lieut C Greer, (B Batty. A Bgde,) to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

3rd Hussars—Lieut B H Hicks, to England, from date of embarkation, pending retirement from the service, on urgent private affairs.

55th Foot—Lieut A Jobling, to Bombay, for one month from date of quitting regt, to appear before a medical board.

67th Foot—Lieut J L Popham, to England, from the 1st May 1874 to the 31st Jany 1875, on urgent private affairs.

Bengal Staff Corps—Maj E R C Wilcox, (doing duty at Meerut,) to Mussoorie, from date of leaving station to the 15th Oct, on urgent private affairs.

Capt J T Whish (Qr Mr 16th N I) to Calcutta, for one month from the 26th March, to appear before a medical board.

Capt J W Taylor, (attached to 35th N I,) (on famine relief duty) to Deyrah, from the 18th May to the 17th Sept, on medical certificate.

Lieut H A Sawyer, (Adjt 19th N I,) to Calcutta, from the 3rd June to the 15th Oct, to study the native languages.

Late 4th European Light Cavalry—Capt H C Creak, (3rd Squadron Officer and offg 2nd Squadron Officer 7th Bengal Cavalry,) to Nynee Tal, from the 15th May to the 15th Nov, on medical certificate.

Bengal Infantry—Col G G Anderson, to the hills north of Deyrah, from the 1st May to the 1st Nov, on private affairs.

Col H B Stevens, (Comdt 12th N I) to Simla, from the 1st June to the 16th Oct, on private affairs.

Late 37th N I—Maj F A Buckley, (doing general duty at Moradabad), to the hills north of Deyrah, from date of leaving station to the 4th Nov, on medical certificate.

British Medical Service—Surgn Maj J Kinahan, M D, (in medical charge Colaba Sanitarium,) to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Indian Medical Service—Surgn Maj W E Caird, (in medical charge 19th N I,) to Bombay, for one month from date of quitting regt, to appear before a medical board under the rules of 1868.

REVISED RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION TO THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow:—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—*Delivered free.*

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Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

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Per Annum ..... Rs 10 0
Per Copy ..... " 0 4

CHEAP ADVERTISEMENTS IN THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

WITH a view to create a system of advertising which, though very successful in England, is still quite undeveloped in India, we propose to publish in future, *at low rates for Cash payments*, short advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c. &c.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

MARRIAGE.

HEMOLEY—THOMAS—May 28th, at Pulicat, by the Rev. C. C. Shutie, Incumbent of Pulicat Church, Mr. James Hemley, of the Post Master General's Office, Madras, to Miss Jane Esther Thomas, the only daughter of Mr. C. Thomas, Clerk at Messrs. McDowell and Co.'s.

DEATHS.

HAVELOCK—May 29th, at Ootacamund, Annie Louisa Dosie, daughter of Mr. C. Havelock, of Maal Koondah, aged 2 years and 11 months.

MASTERS—May 26th at No. 5 Chuckerbare Road, Pallygunge, Edward, the beloved son of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Masters,—aged 18 years and 6 months.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Daily "BOMBAY GAZETTE," *and the* "BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY," *are filed for reference in the Intelligence Department, Indian Court, International Exhibition, Kensington.*

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, JUNE 4, 1874.

IT is probable that, after all, the real object of the Bill which Lord Salisbury has just introduced in the House of Lords is to prevent such an unseemly clashing of rival powers as has disfigured the history of the famine in Bengal. The drift of the measure appears to be to take away from the subordinate Governments of the various provinces the duty of relieving distress caused by famine, and to entrust this task to a central Department presided over by a responsible member of the Viceroy's Executive Council or Cabinet. As we read the telegram, we infer that this Famine Minister will become, by virtue of his office, a member of the Executive Council of Madras or Bombay when famine breaks out in either of those Presidencies, and that in the rest of India, which is still kept under the immediate rule of the Government of India, he will, as a matter of course, supersede Lieutenant-Governors and Chief Commissioners in the direction of all matters relating to the prevention or alleviation of famine. We may also take it for granted that the Department of Agriculture and Commerce will be allowed to occupy the special field of action created by the recognition of Famine as an enemy to be encountered from year to year in the ordinary course of administration, and that the member of Council who takes charge of this Department will necessarily become also Minister for Public Works, as Lord Salisbury has announced that considerations of how famine may be averted are to form one of the principal factors in determining what kind of public works shall be constructed in each year. The advantages of this proposed centralization, in securing unity of design and responsibility, are obvious; and the only thing to be guarded against is the purchase of these advantages at too heavy a cost. The machinery of administration will work much more smoothly, no doubt, when Parliament has made it impossible for a subordinate Governor to criticize or impede the policy of the Government of India; but to sustain the whole weight of governing this Empire is too heavy a burden for one man to bear, even if he be aided by a Cabinet of experienced officials; and England runs a fearful risk in taking further steps to strengthen the dictatorship of the Government of India, without at the same time conceding something to the spirit of self-respect in the Indian people by allowing free, self-governing, communities to be formed as safety-valves in those parts of the Empire which are fit for the conduct of such an experiment.

If, however, a change has been considered necessary, it seems to be a pity that it does not go a little further. So far as taxation is concerned, we believe that the people of India may trust themselves with more confidence in the hands of the Supreme Government than in those of any ruler of a province or district. Local officers with a reputation to make are, as a rule, careless what sufferings may be inflicted on the rest of India, so long as the condition of their own territory is improved. Of course, if the people themselves were represented in the governing bodies of the country, and if they knew that they must themselves provide the money for public works, they certainly would not err on the side of extravagance. But when no outlet is given anywhere for the expression of public opinion, and when the system of government is so autocratic that a man who has notoriously squandered millions of public money on questionable schemes may be put on a Commission to investigate the motives and consequences of his own misdeeds, the taxpayers have less to fear from the rule of one great despot than from that of a dozen petty ones. If then the policy of centralization is to be carried out, let it be carried out thoroughly. Nothing will be gained by depriving the Government of Bombay of certain important functions which it might abuse, if that Government, when deprived of so much of its power, is still to remain in possession of all its dignities and emoluments. If special Ministries at Calcutta are henceforth to manage all affairs relating to Indian agriculture and public works, as well as law and finance, there can be no excuse for maintaining in Bombay a costly and ornamental Government consisting of a highly-paid Governor and three members of Council. It has long been in contemplation to abolish the office of Commander-in-Chief in the minor Presidencies, and to unite all the three armies under one head; and the facility with which Lord Napier performed last winter the work of inspecting all three armies shows that this economy may now be put in force without endangering the military efficiency of the garrison of India. Neither in civil nor in military administration, therefore, will there be any real business left for the Governments of Madras and Bombay to do; so that it seems reasonable to urge on the Secretary of State the argument which found a good deal of favour with the members of the East India Finance Committee, that these Governments as now constituted should be abolished, and Lieutenant-Governors, without Councils but with good Secretaries, appointed in their stead. This reduction of rank would save the country a good deal of money, and would only be felt as a grievance by men who look to the office of member of the Executive Council of Bombay as a comfortable means of making a provision for their old age.

There is another point that deserves the attention of Parliament, when it is engaged in the constitution of this new Ministry, and that is, the peculiar nature of the Government of India's responsibilities in regard to famine, in consequence of the position it holds as receiver of the chief portion of the rent of land in India. If public works are to be executed on a grand scale in order to prevent the recurrence of famines, the fund to pay for these works ought to be provided out of that land revenue which is now regularly alienated to other purposes. The agricultural class of the population has, in fact, a good claim to receive back from the State in the form of grants for permanent improvements a share of the rent it pays to the State. Such a claim rests upon the ordinary conception of the duties of a landlord, and the universal practice of private receivers of rent. It has been contended that the State fulfils its duty to the land by raising loans for public works on the general credit of the finances of India; but this course is manifestly unfair to the payers of land revenue, who pay their rent first of all, and then are taxed along with the rest of the population to make up the amount of the interest on loans which ought to be liquidated out of this rent. The agriculturists, in fact, are by this mode of financing taxed twice over. The only fair plan would be to assign a fair proportion of the land revenue every year for the improvement of the land, and to raise such loans as might be required on the special security of the fund thus set apart. Then, the balance of the land revenue might be diverted to general purposes of administration, along with the produce of the rest of the taxes. The cost of governing the country should be borne equally by all classes, and any deficiency caused by the appropriation of part of the land revenue to its proper purpose would justly fall on those classes which now pay hardly any taxes at all.

THE heat of the weather is evidently trying to the tempers of some of the Kattywar scribblers. A partizan of Colonel Anderson's, signing himself "Impartial," writes to the *Times of India* in a very irritated strain about one of our correspondent's allusions to Mr. Gregor Grant's connection with the Jaitpore case, which allusions he describes as malignant and scurrilous. As our correspondent applied no epithet of praise or blame to Mr. Gregor Grant, we think these adjectives more suitable to the writer than his assumed name of "Impartial." Our correspondent speculated as to why Mr. Grant was employed by the Jaitpore claimant, seeing that he had never served in Kattywar nor in any political appointment; and added the information that Mr. Grant's career in the Sudder Adawlut was well known in Bombay and that he had since entered the leather trade, all which statements are strictly true and stand uncontradicted. We cannot understand why "Impartial" should be so angry, and we suspect his secret reason is that from some motive or other he wished Mr. Grant's connection with the case to be concealed. We are in a position to give unqualified denial to "Impartial's" statement that Colonel Anderson's telegram, forbidding delivery of judgment in the Jaitpore case, was issued under instructions from Government. Government was not consulted at all: and, besides, it would have been perfectly impossible for Colonel Anderson to consult with Government without first disclosing his father-in-law's pecuniary interest in the case. Perhaps "Impartial," who professes such intimate knowledge of Colonel Anderson's affairs and insists on raising controversies, will inform the public if this disclosure was made, and when?

NOTES OF THE DAY.

THE arrogant creed which enables Christians mechanically to consign millions of their fellow creatures to damnation is being strongly attacked in the Irish Church Synod. Indeed, on the evening of May 8th, the Athanasian Creed received a very severe blow from the Irish clergy. An agitation for revising that terrible creed has been going on in the Irish Church for some time, just as doubtless a similar agitation has been going on in the breasts of all thinking professors of Christianity. On the date above-mentioned the vote for the revision was definitively put forward, and the Bishops of Killaloe, Meath, Cork, and Cashel voted for revision; the Primate, the Archbishop of Dublin, and the Bishop of Derry against. Colonel Ffolliott's resolutions were then rapidly passed, with the result that all the damnatory clauses were struck out of the creed. The very name of the creed is abolished, and it is reduced to a selection from the *Quicunque vult* with a short rubric, ordering it to be read on Christmas-day, Whit-Sunday, and Trinity Sunday only. Naturally the discussions on this important subject were long and keen, and the sitting of the Synod was protracted until a very late hour. The proceedings must have resembled those which took place in the General Assembly of the Free Church of Scotland upon the question of union with the United Presbyterian body, when the sittings used to be spun out by fiery speakers until three and four o'clock in the morning. But protracted sittings in the Irish Church were more justified than they were in the other case, as an alteration of a creed which orthodox English Church people have fatefully muttered for many years against all people whose faith did not coincide with theirs is a matter much more widely interesting and significant than the union of two brittle portions of the Church in Scotland. A London contemporaray remarks that by the vote in the Irish Church Synod the arrangements regarding the Athanasian Creed will be as follow:—The creed remains in the Prayer-book where it is, but, by the abolition of the rubric preceding it, it is to cease to be read as part of the service. It is curtailed of the damnatory clauses, and described simply as a profession of our common Christian faith. It is imported a second time into the prayers at the close of the Apostles' Creed, and to be read only at the three festivals named above. Upon this motion, made by Colonel Ffolliott, the division was:—Clergy for the change, 113; against, 25; laity for the change, 122; against, 26. Thus this most important—some think vital—alteration has been carried by a two-thirds vote of the clergy, obtained apparently by a threat of a revolutionary treatment of the two-thirds principle in case of continued obstinacy.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Indian Mirror* calls attention to the fact that on the 9th April last Syed Abdullah, a native of India, left England for Calcutta. It would appear that the Marquis of Dalhousie, formerly Governor-General of India, became acquainted with this gentleman and was so struck with his great abilities that, in 1850, he advised him to go to England and gave him an introduction which led to his being presented and graciously received by Her Majesty the Queen, as also by the then Court of Directors of the East India Company. He had not been long in England before his remarkable abilities were recognised in many ways, and he was shortly appointed Professor of Languages to the University College of London; ultimately the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge availed themselves of his knowledge of Oriental languages. Syed Abdoolah is said to have moved in very good society, out of which he picked to be his wife an English lady of family. It is to be hoped that now that the Syed has returned to his native country he will not adopt the habits of his countrymen and introduce another wife to his English wife's notice. This is one of the awkward contingencies which are apt to attend an Englishwoman's marriage with a Mussulman, and humanitarians may well trust that she is made acquainted with it before she is put in a position where she is sure to make it lively for any young female in her husband's native country who approaches her with the salute of "sister wife." But we suppose the Syed is by this time too thoroughly inoculated with English ideas of philanthropy to think of adding another wife to his English stock, so that Mrs. Syed Abdoola is not likely to be put out of temper by such a trifle as being made a joint possessor of her husband's affections. Syed Abdoola is said to have been useful to many of his countrymen of distinction, as no Indian Prince visited England on either business or pleasure without making his acquaintance. To the poorer classes also of his countrymen he was of assistance in every possible way. Before leaving London, Syed Abdulah visited the Duke or Argyll, who in acknowledgment of the many services that he had rendered to the State made him several presents, amongst which were first class tickets for the passage of himself and wife to Calcutta.

THE monsoon is now upon us with all its well-known symptoms—the rains have washed off ancient accumulations of dust, found out the weak joints of bungalows, filled parts of the roads with yellow muddy puddles, made leaves and all grass that may have escaped the fury of the sun during the last month look fresh, transformed footpaths from iron into nice soft pads for pedestrians, brought forth blatant frogs who rejoice with the damp wind blowing over their backs, and called into existence the sepoy who tucks up his lowermost clothing and wears a white skin umbrella to protect his puggree, so that with his thin bare legs he looks like an animated bipedulous mushroom. Early yesterday morning, about two o'clock, black, lurid, and pencil-grey clouds that had been trooping towards a convivial centre situated somewhere above Bombay commenced to hold carnival, first discharging heavy torrents of rain and then scattering about jagged streaks of lightning in such a promiscuous way as to startle nervous citizens who otherwise would not have been afraid even of the sounds caused by the rumbling of the boulders which some gigantic personages overhead seemed to be busy throwing at each other, either in wrath or for amusement. The carnival terminated shortly before dawn, and when the sun shone out it did so upon a discoloured troubled sea and a fresh smelling earth. During the forenoon the heat was considerable, and early in the afternoon thundery-looking clouds gathered over the har

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE DERBY.

LONDON, 3RD JUNE.

The result of the Derby was as follows :—

George Frederick..... 1
Couronne de Fer 2
Atlantic 3

Twenty ran.

PARLIAMENTARY.

DEBATE ON THE RECRUITING SYSTEM.

LONDON, 2ND JUNE.

In the House of Lords last night Lord Sandhurst, in moving the returns relative to the Army, deprecated the present system of recruiting, and suggested recruiting for the Militia alone, and drawing therefrom for the Line. The Duke of Cambridge urged caution in dealing with the question, and said that he favoured close connection between the Line and the Militia, but was adverse to the cessation of Line recruiting.

Earl Pembroke and the Duke of Richmond replied that owing to their short tenure of office Government were unprepared for any scheme to alter the present system of recruiting, but were collecting information on the subject.

The Commons have negatived a motion brought forward by Mr. Torrens that before the permanent removal of officers from active service the option should be accorded them of having their case adjudicated by a court-martial.

THE BENGAL FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

The Mansion House Committee have remitted a further sum of £20,000 to Calcutta. Sir George Campbell at the meeting gave reassuring explanations with reference to the Famine.

CENTRAL ASIA.

The Chinese are threatening to invade Kashgar and Kuldsha. Russia, in concert with the Ameer, is preparing for defence.

OBITUARY—Major-General Egerton.

LATEST DERBY BETTING.

9 to 2 against Couronne de Fer.
5—1 —— Aquilo.
100—6 —— Ecossais.
20—1 —— Atlantic.

STAR OF INDIA APPOINTMENTS.

LONDON, 2ND JUNE.

The following appointments to the order of the Star of India have been gazetted :—

To be Knights Commanders.

Robert Henry Davies.
Colonel Richard Meade.
Colonel Lewis Pelly.

To be Companions.

The Hon'ble Ashley Eden.
Vernon Hugh Schalch.
Rajah Romanath Tagore.

PARLIAMENTARY.

LONDON, 3RD JUNE, MORN.

The Lords have read a second time the Bill abolishing Church patronage in Scotland.

THE DERBY BETTING.

The betting on Atlantic for the Derby has recovered, and now stands at 11 to 1.

LONDON, 3RD JUNE.

The German Press ridicule the idea recently circulated among the Paris papers that the candidature of a Prussian Prince for the throne of Spain is contemplated at Madrid.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, 3RD JUNE.

The s. s. Malwa with outward Indian mails left to-day at 2 P.M.

At the meeting of the New Bank for Bombay, held yesterday, the directors reduced the Bank's rates of discount and interest one per cent.

THE Maharajah of Mysore has returned to his capital from the Hills. The usual salute of 21 guns was fired in honour of that event.

CAPTAIN W. P. HODNETT, of the 54th Foot, and Lieutenant-Colonel E. J. McNair, of the 24th Punjab Infantry, are appointed Deputy Assistant Adjutant-Generals for Musketry.

WE understand that Mr. Sydney L. Blanchard has already severed his connection with the *Times of India*, which he recently came out from England to join as assistant editor, and that he intends to practise at the Bombay bar.

Two privates, George Armitage and John Foy, who were tried a few days back at Allahabad by court-martial for insubordination and personal violence to their superior officer, in the Fort of Allahabad, have each been sentenced to 672 days' imprisonment with hard labour, and to pay a fine of one pound each.

A MADRAS paper records the death of Captain A. R. Edgcome, R. E., lately in charge of the Bellary district, who died a few days since from a liver complaint while out in the district. The deceased officer was appointed to the department in 1863, and was brother to Major W. H. Edgcome, R. E., now a Professor at the C. E. College, Cooper's Hill, England.

THE following well-known shots will form the team for India at the next Wimbledon Meeting : Captain Scriven, 25th Regiment, Mr. H. S. Nicholetts, Colonel Laughton, Dr. J. B. Hamilton, Major Bland, Mr. Wallace Dunlop, C. B., Paymaster T. H. Smith, 72nd Highlanders, and Lieutenant Pittman, with Lord George Hamilton, Under-Secretary for India, as their Captain.

SIMLA, we read, was visited on the evening of the 26th May with a downpour of rain and hail such as has not been witnessed for many years. The whole day had been close, with a thick haze enveloping the hills and plains. At 6 o'clock the wind came from the west, bringing up dense masses of clouds, which very quickly poured down torrents of rain. In ten minutes the roads were watercourses and the sides of the hills waterfalls. For more than an hour the fall continued.

IN referring to the finding of the Court of Enquiry as to the collision between the steamers Galatea and Calcutta, by which the latter was sunk at her moorings off Baboo Ghat, Calcutta, we mentioned that the Assistant Harbour Master, Mr. W. Williams, who was in charge of the Galatea, had been proceeded against criminally. We now learn that he was tried on Friday last before Mr. Justice Markby and a special jury, charged with "rashly navigating a vessel," of which he was found guilty, but recommended to mercy by the jury. He was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

For the purpose of establishing a direct postal intercourse between India and Germany, negotiations between the two countries have for some time been going on. The main objects aimed at, it is understood, are both to lower the rate and to increase the speed, as well as to obtain greater security in the transmission, both to and from of letters and printed matter. On the 2nd of May the Postmaster General of India, Mr. Monteath, from Calcutta, arrived, we are told, at Berlin, and has been actively engaged there in endeavouring to complete all the arrangements necessary, with the General Post Office authorities of the German Empire.

AT the half-yearly meeting of the members of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, held on Saturday, the report of the Committee for the half-year ending 30th April 1874 was received, and the conditional election of Mr. H. T. Wilson and Messrs. Reinhold and Co. as members of the Chamber, and of the Hon'ble B. D. Colvin and Mr. Andrew Yule as members of the Committee was confirmed. The cordial thanks of the Chamber was given to the Committee for their services during the past half-year, and a Committee composed of the following gentlemen elected :—The Hon'ble B. D. Colvin, president, the Hon'ble F. G. Elridge, vice-president, Messrs. J. Eisenlohr, T. A. Vlasto, Andrew Yule, T. A. Apcar, and G. M. Struthers, members.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Madras Times* writes —"The Hyderabad line is completed into Secunderabad, in fact almost to Trimulgherry, as far as the rails are concerned, but all the stations are very backward, and will take at least three months to complete. Nearly all the bridges are completed, and if the rains do not set in too rapidly the remainder will be ready in about a month, but the line will positively not be opened before 1st October, and probably not before 1st November. The cause of this delay is the heavy banks, many of which have never had a monsoon on them ; it is thought safe therefore to let them settle, and I think Major Pemberton, the engineer-in-chief, is right. A ballast train is, however, run three times a week, on which any one may travel. The opening of the Hyderabad line is sure to be a grand affair, and the Viceroy has half-promised to be present."

THE Lieutenant Governor of Bengal still continues, a contemporary tells us, to make his inspection tours about the country. Last week he was at Barrh to confer with his Railway and transport officers. He started again on Friday night *en-route* for Dulsing Serai, and Rowsera, a place south-east of Durbungah, where his camp has been pitched. From this spot it is but a short distance to Hatee, the relief sub-division, where more distress has to be met than almost anywhere else. The transport work is nearly finished, which sets free the military officers hitherto employed on it for relief work. Some of them, it is understood, are to be now deputed to the inspection of the granaries and bhikarees. The returns of rice traffic on the E. I. Railway show that on the 28th and 29th May 581 and 700 tons from Howrah, and 1,085 and 1,071 tons from above Mirzapore, were carried for importation to the distressed tracts.

THE report and recommendations of the Commission as to International Tonnage and the Suez Canal Dues have just been presented to Parliament. Those interested in the traffic between the Mediterranean and the Red Sea will find that the new rules for the measurement of ships, as given in the official translation, are very precise and complete. After stating the general principles upon which the system is based, rules are laid down for gauging the capacity of empty vessels and of laden ships ; and a list of the deductions to be made from the gross tonnage in order to ascertain the net tonnage of sailing vessels, steam-ships, and ships having coal bunkers with fixed and movable partitions, is also supplied. In addition, rules are given for the admeasurement of the tonnage of ships using the mouths of the Danube, with a table of the factors by means of which the tonnage of vessels is reduced to British register tons for levying the navigation dues at the mouth of that river.

THE Calcutta Opera Committee have accepted Colonel Percy Wyndham's offer to bring out an Italian Opera Company on the same terms as those proffered to Signor Massa. Colonel Wyndham has engaged the services of Herr Mack, a gentleman well known to the Calcutta musical world, as musical director, and he purposes to proceed himself to Italy within the next three weeks to effect the necessary arrangements. A committee has also been appointed for the purpose of securing the services of a first rate theatrical company for next cold season. It is proposed to obtain subscriptions to the extent of Rs. 65,000, of which amount 20 per cent. is to be paid down and the balance on the arrival of the company in Calcutta. When the amount is subscribed the committee is empowered to open negotiations with a London theatrical agent for the organization of a company equal to the rendering of light and amusing pieces and capable of changing the programme on every subscription night. The season is to be of six months' duration, viz., from the 1st October to the 31st March next.

A FAMINE correspondent of the *Pioneer*, in describing his journey to Kannowlie, mentions his coming upon a European cemetery within a few miles of the Nepal frontier. It had belonged to one of the military cantonments which formerly existed at wide intervals near the frontier. In connection with it he tells a most pathetic tale of wifely devotion, which, as he says, lingers around the tomb of Assistant Surgeon Grant, and is as follows :—"[He left a widow, who would not quit the spot, but abode in a forlorn bungalow hard by the grave-yard, whither she came every week and lay for two hours on her husband's tomb. The cantonment was abandoned, and the Europeans departed ; but the widow went not with them. She saw nobody, lived the life of a recluse in her tumbledown bungalow, around which the jungle soon grew rank and wild, and declared her fixed determination to die on her husband's grave. Some planters made up a purse that would have maintained her in competence for her life-time, and called on her to persuade her to abandon her solitude, but to no purpose. Fifteen years ago she died, but not on her husband's grave. She had been wont to receive her pittance of pension through the planter at Rajoun, and through some oversight there had been long delay in the remittance. She set out to walk on foot to Rajcunde, and the poor creature died by the roadside in the midst of her weary tramp. She had felt the hand of death on her, and had turned back from her journey, setting her face towards her dead husband's tomb, but her bodily strength was not equal to her resolution, and the mournful purpose of her long dreary life was frustrated in the end. Poor Mrs. Grant's last aspiration was that she should be buried by the side of the husband she had mourned so long and so truly ; and so the planters brought her body to the lonely spot under the mango trees, and buried it even according unto her wish."

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL OF THE 15TH MAY.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s.s. Golconda, Commander W. W. Fentiman, arrived in harbour about half past 5 o'clock yesterday evening, with the English mails of the 15th May on board. She sailed from Suez on the 22nd May, and Aden on the 28th. The following is the list of passengers :—

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

Capt and Mrs Samuels.
Mr J Colebrooke.
Lieut and Mrs Campbell 3
Infants and European servant.
Lieut J. Dunne,
Mrs Griffith's ayah.
Mrs Vyse,
Mr J F Bivan.
Col Allardyce's ayah.
Mrs Walker's ayah.
Mr A H Sparling.
Mr E Sparling.
Col McAndrew's servant.
Mr H Commins.
Capt Rattledge.
Lieut Agthorp.

FROM BRINDISI.

Miss Haggard.
Mr and Mrs Sheppard.
Surgeon Major F. S. Turnbull.
Mr A Don.
Major Lindsay.
Captain Mayne.
Mr J Bosanquet.
Mr H Stead.
Mr L O Taylor.

FROM VENICE.

Captain and Mrs Birch.
Major Robertson.

FROM ADEN—Fifteen Natives.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(*Home News*, May 15.)

In the Lords on May 8 a discussion on the territories and boundaries of Afghanistan, as alluded to in a despatch from Lord Granville to Lord Loftus in 1872, led to a short debate and a reply from Lord Granville, who briefly explained the nature of the despatches referred to. The Earl of Derby has stated that the papers relating to the Suez Canal would be laid on the table as soon as possible.

In the Commons Lord Hamilton has promised to produce the despatches relating to the Meteorological Survey of India. The Sale of Intoxicating Liquors Bill has been read a second time, and will now go into committee. A bill for the extension of Household Suffrage to counties has been thrown out on its second reading.

The Emperor of Russia arrived in England on May 13th, but an accident to his yacht, which grounded near Flushing, caused the port of landing to be changed from Gravesend to Dover, greatly to the disappointment of the inhabitants of the former town. Yesterday the Czar was entertained at a banquet at Windsor Castle, at which the Queen and all the Royal Family were present. To-day the Czar visits London, and on May 18 will be present at a grand civic banquet to be given in his honour by the Corporation of London at Guildhall. After that His Imperial Majesty will return to Windsor.

A new Ministry has been formed at Madrid, of which General Zabala is the President. Renewed operations against the Carlists will shortly be resumed on an extensive scale. A report reaches us of a great victory having been gained by Prince Alphonso, brother of Don Carlos, over the Republican columns ; but as the news comes from a Carlist source, it must be received with caution.

The King of Holland has issued a very congratulatory proclamation to his people on the 25th anniversary of his accession to the throne.

A brutal outrage has been committed on the British Vice-Consul at Guatemala by the commandant, who ordered him to receive 400 lashes, and actually inflicted half of the sentence. The commandant has since fled, owing to the timely interference of the Government troops.

The Chilian authorities have imprisoned Captain Hyde, master of the Tacna steamer, recently lost off the coast. The British Minister has interfered, and has demanded his immediate release, and an indemnity of £25,000.

President Grant is said to be in favour of an international mode of arbitration.

An inquiry has been held at Liverpool into the stranding of the Victoria Nyanza off Boulogne, which has resulted in the suspension of the captain's certificate for twelve months.

It is reported that the Hon. Gerald Noel, M.P., is to be made a Privy Councillor.

The Chelsea Embankment was opened by the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh on May 9.

Sir George Campbell, late Lieut-Governor of Bengal, has arrived in London, and has had an interview with the Marquis of Salisbury. Sir George will take his seat at the Indian Council.

Sir Digby Wyatt has resigned his post of architect to the India Office.

The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council have dismissed the appeal of Chedambara Chetty *v.* Runga Krishna with costs.

Fears are entertained that the Liberia Steamer, belonging to the British and African Steamship Company, has been lost, with all hands, on her recent voyage to the West Coast of Africa.

The East India Finance Committee met for the first time this session on May 12, under the presidency of Mr. Stephen Cave. The inquiry touched upon the expenses of recruits for regiments serving in India.

An international congress of Orientalists is about to be established in London.

The one Thousand Guinea Stakes at Newmarket have been won by Apology ; Mandragora second, La Coureuse third.

The Chester Cup was won by Organist ; Leolinus second, Bertram third.

There are rumours on the Stock Exchange of a loan for the Pekin Government ; or, in other words, for the Empire of China.

This evening, in the House of Commons, Sir C. Dilke will call the attention of the House to the necessity of recognising the Independence of the Amir of Kashgar, and of a delineation of his territory.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.—Sir Archdale Wilson, Bart., of Delhi ; Capt. A. W. Crews-Read, B.S.C. ; Col. G. F. Lusrd, Mad. S.C. ; Maj. C. Turner, Mad. Ret. ; Hon. Capt. A E. Norman, Bo. Est. ; Lady Elizabeth Cornwallis ; Lieut.-Col G. G. O. Higgins ; Lady Georgina Pelham Clinton ; the Dowager Viscountess Massereene and Ferrard ; J. W. S. May, late Netherlands Consul : Capt. T. H. Walsh, late 1st Life Guards ; Baron de Triqueti.

NEWS-LETTERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

KHANDALLA, 2ND JUNE.

THE weather here is still delightful. A tolerably heavy shower fell last night, and the air to-day is beautifully clear and cool. One is able to take long walks of ten miles or so without suffering from fatigue in the slightest degree. Since I have been up this time, I have penetrated to several places which I never discovered before. One of the most remarkable is the head of the ravine beyond the Currenda valley. You cross the hills to the south of Khandalla, and pass over the horse-shoe-shaped plain on the other side, over a most lovely bit of country having some of the largest trees I have seen in India. I noticed several spots which seemed as if made for picnics, the trees spreading out so wide as to afford ample shade through the whole day. On getting to the other side, you are unexpectedly brought up by a tremendous precipice, which falls sheer and sudden from the farther end of the valley. The whole table-land which you cross before reaching this place resembles an amphitheatre, surrounded on three sides by high hills, the fourth side being open, and falling suddenly at least nine hundred feet, straight and unbroken as a wall. The precipices rise above the verge on each side of you to the height of probably another six hundred feet, so that the walls of the ravine are about fifteen hundred feet deep. There is something about this place weird and dreamlike, "mystic wonderful." One of our party remarked that it reminded him of Gustave Dore's pictures, and this exactly describes the effect produced on the mind by the awful fall, and the huge solid black rocks rising on either side. In addition to the other attractions of the place, there is the most wonderful echo I have ever heard. Those who are within reach of this place, and have not been there, should lose no time in going, as it is certainly the most romantic spot within a radius of several miles around Khandalla, and the excursion is not so fatiguing as the one to the "Duke's Nose."

We went on Sunday, there being no clergyman in this place, and I certainly experienced more reverential feelings than had been aroused by the service which I had heard read in church on the previous Sunday. When service is to be performed by any other than a clergyman, it appears to me that the fact should be intimated in the notice which is previously circulated. Those who choose to listen to a sermon read by a more or less efficient layman can then go, and those who do not care to do so can stay away, and all people are satisfied.

Papers and letters addressed here perform the journey in a manner more erratic than satisfactory. When I was here last year, things were better, as I should say I received on the whole quite three-fourths of the letters addressed to me. This year I have reason to believe a rather larger proportion has gone astray. This cannot be the fault of the post-man, who distributes his charge in the most impartial manner. He is, as he tells me, only temporarily in charge of his duties, the substantive official having had the sagacity to absent himself just when there is more work than at any other time of the year. The official who holds the acting appointment assures me that he can neither read nor write, these superfluous accomplishments having apparently been overlooked in the haste of preparing him for the public service. He delivers you the whole of his bundle with an air of bland resignation, and you select such letters as, either because they happen to be addressed to you, or for other reasons, you may think proper to retain. I don't suppose the officer in question would remonstrate if you kept the whole.

N. W. PROVINCES AND OUDE, 1ST JUNE.

ON Friday morning last a new Christian Girls' School was opened by the American Wesleyan Methodist Episcopal clergy at the Lall Bagh of Lucknow in the presence of the members of the Mission, and a large assembly of the lady and gentleman residents of the station. This building has just been finished at a cost of nearly Rs. 9,000, one-half of which was contributed by the Government. General Olpherts and his lady graced the meeting with their presence.

Whilst on this subject I have to notice the handsome subscriptions raised last week for the erection of a church edifice for the Lucknow Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. W. H. Gilbert, an assistant engineer, gave Rs. 1,000 ; the grant from the Missionary Society of the United States was Rs. 2,000 ; and Rajah Ram Pal Sing, Rs. 200. The amount collected was Rs. 7,100, and little more than double that sum will cost to build the edifice. It will be commenced after the next rainy season, and will prove an ornament to the station.

Some short time since Mr. Thomas, barrister-at-law, and Mr. G. F. Jackson, the pleader, were opposed to each other in a case that was being argued before the Civil Judge of Lucknow. In the course of the address by the former to the Court, Mr. Thomas made use of the following expressions in reply to matters urged by Mr. Jackson—that he, Mr. Jackson, had been appointed a liquidator by a fluke and that his reasoning was nothing but a "filthy quibble." This was pretty strong language, but how it came to be construed into contempt of Court I am not in a position to state. Suffice it to say that Mr. Lincoln, the judge, deemed that the words reflected upon some of his acts in his judicial capacity. After a fortnight Mr. Thomas was called upon to appear to answer for the alleged contempt, the result of which was he was fined in the sum of Rs. 200 for the offence. I need scarcely say that Mr. Lincoln was not justified in taking cognisance of an alleged contempt of his Court after the lapse of so long a period from its occurrence. In fact, it is the duty of the judge to take cognisance of any such offence the moment it is committed, or at all events before the rising of the Court on the day it was committed. This had not been done. Mr. Thomas appealed to the Commissioner of the Lucknow division against the act of the judge, the fine was remitted, and ordered to be immediately refund.

There has been also a paper war on the subject of the *Pioneer* having obtained and published the Civil Judge's judgment in the case of *Sinclair vs. Tombs and Government* before a copy had been furnished to the counsel for the defence. I do not quite see the logic of the priority of claim of one party over another *after* a judgment has been delivered. I imagine that when this has been done, the judgment becomes virtually public property and those parties have a priority of claim who first submit application for copy with the payment of the usual fees. There are some courts carried away with the idea that copies can be obtained only by those parties who have a direct interest therein, namely, plaintiff or defendant or as many of them as there may be, their agents and pleaders. On the other hand, there are others who will supply judgments to any applicant, never mind who he may be. Now, in ninety-nine instances out of a hundred, none but those interested will or do apply, and among them I would of course include the press, whose privilege is quite as legitimate as to priority of claim as that of any other party.

I have now a few words to say concerning the suit instituted against John C. Williams, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, 1st by Rajah Furrund Alli Khan Bahadoor, Talookdar of Jehangeerabad, claim Rs. 50,000 ; and Rajah Ameer Husson Khan, Talookdar of Mahmoodabad, claim Rs. 1,00,000 : both being for defamation of character and libel. These cases are likely to become *causes célèbres*, inasmuch as both the plaintiffs appear determined, if necessary, to go up to the Privy Council with them. It will be necessary, however, to lay before your readers the *fons et origo* of these proceedings. They have never yet been published, and they will pretty clearly interpret the action taken against an Assistant Commissioner. It appears that certain records of the Bara Bankee Settlement Office had been tampered with, and some of them absolutely removed, forged ones having been substituted. There were two brothers, Hafiz-ad-deen and Rabim-ad-deen. Both of these men were sub-tenants of one, the Rajah of Bilhera. Now the estates of the latter had been mortgaged to Rajah Ameer Husson, and the object the forger had in view was to throw off their shoulders any liability to Bilhera, at that time mortgagor to Ameer Hussen—in fact to set up an independent claim to the right, title, and interest of the land they occupied under Bilhera. This action on their part was naturally resented by the Rajah, who would have suffered had the brothers succeeded when he came to claim as mortgagee. The upshot was that the brothers relied on the settlement records to support the claims they had set up against Bilhera, and when the papers were taken from the files—and I may here add numerous papers were missing to serve the criminal purposes of parties (whoever these really may be) and have not since been traced—they were declared to be forgeries. The brothers were tried and convicted. They both appealed against the sentence and conviction to the Judicial Commissioner of Oudh, the result being the sentence of one of them was greatly enhanced. Of course when it became known throughout the district of Bara Bankee, which is within the Lucknow division, that the Settlement records had in a judicial proceeding been proved to have been tampered with, there was raving, and quavering, and quaking, and floundering, and flouncing and flopping. But it is not my purpose to simulate Southey's *Cataract of Lodore* in describing to you the turmoil and commotion on this discovery. For would not these forgeries jeopardise the status of all parties? The big and little proprietors, mortgagors and mortgagees, lenders and borrowers, and—I must not omit—the place and footing of the forgers themselves, whoever these may have been ; for, in the opinion of Mr. Williams, the brothers were innocent, and had "lost property, honour, liberty and land at the hands of the British courts of justice." Well, by way of calming the troubled waters, but whose proceedings proved to have anything but the efficacy of palm oil over them, Mr. Williams was deputed by the Oudh Government to enquire and make a searching investigation into all matters whatsoever pertaining to the removal of the genuine and substitution of forged papers from the Settlement record books. Mr. Williams set to work with a will. He certainly did not lack zeal, whatever general opinion may be as to his discretion. The result of the inquisition was the birth of a special report to the Chief Commissioner of Oudh, and so pleased was the Assistant Commissioner himself with his bantling that it was presented in a printed and not a manuscript dress. He accordingly circulated a few copies, amongst others, one each to Captain Chamier, the substantive deputy, and to Captain Hemans, a brother assistant commissioner of Bara Bankee, whose proceedings, both of them, in the judicial cases which came before them, relating, directly or indirectly, to these forgeries are by no means tenderly handled in the report. With reference to Colonel Chamier, Mr. Williams, in his report, observes :—"But a man may be zealous with his eyes shut or with his eyes open, and I believe that Colonel Chamier reposed a blindly generous confidence in men who grossly abused that confidence." This is complimentary certainly from a subordinate of his superior. At all events it seems to be very clear that Mr. Williams was himself zealous enough with his eyes open. Now it so happened that this report was circulated among several gentlemen of the Oudh Commission, but with no provision attached to such circulation as *private*, or *for private information only*. Unfortunately there was a case before Captain Hemans in which one Ramdutt was being tried for criminal offences, and there were particulars in the report bearing directly on the charges against him ; so, to simplify matters, Captain Hemans caused the copy of the report forwarded to him by Mr. Williams to be filed as an exhibit in that case. It was from this exhibit Rajah Furrund Alli applied for, and obtained, in due course, a certified copy of such portion of the report as had reference to himself. That certified copy was filed and bears the seal of the Court and the attestation of the officer who, by the ordinary course of official duty, was authorised to deliver such copies. So far as relates to Furrund Alli. But it will be necessary for me here to observe that after this Rajah had instituted his action, the report was removed, by the orders of the Oudh Government, from off the file in the case of the *Crown* vs. *Ramdutt* and relegated to the Secretariat. For any purpose this piece of sharp practice would serve, the report might have been left to stay where Captain Hemans had placed it. Now, though doubtless Rajah Ameer Husson Khan, who claims one lac of rupees damages, shared the same source of information, it was not on the exhibit he relied, for he was possessed of a copy of the report complete and intact, which he sticks to with a sort of religious tenacity. Nothing is stated in this Rajah's plaint on what ground his statements are based, but it is well known that he is in possession of a copy of Mr. Williams's Report to the Oudh Government. There are various rumours as to how he came by the document, which it will not do for me to repeat—at least at present. Suffice it to say that Mr. Williams missed, or has lost, one copy which he cannot account for. All I have written on this case brings me to the point of the institution of the civil suits by both Rajahs against Mr. Williams. In my next letter I shall condense the proceedings in both cases up to the date of their transfer for hearing to the Court of the Deputy Commissioner of Fyzabad. There are upwards of eight or nine lawyers and pleaders engaged in these two cases, and, with one exception, they are all for the plaintiffs.

A correspondent of the *Pioneer* relates some startling facts about the gun manufacturers of Northern India. A blacksmith of ordinary skill at Loodiana is said to turn capital Boxer cartridges, while the iron-workers of Sealkote can convert an Enfield into a Snider with the utmost correctness. In one instance this was so neatly done that it was difficult to detect the difference between a Government weapon and that altered by a village blacksmith. And yet the whole of the breach-piece, including springs, was made at Sealkote. The rifle was sent to Calcutta for Lord Mayo's inspection, and Colonel Norgate offered to convert any number of thousands of Enfields within a given time at three rupees eight annas each. After some deliberation, however, the Government considered that though the work was remarkably cheap and solid, yet, for political reasons, this was a branch of industry not to be encouraged in our native subjects, and the matter accordingly dropped. In the N. W. Province, Mirzapore is the great mart for the manufacture of firearms, and hundreds of decent single and double barrel fowling-pieces can be purchased from twenty to forty rupees respectively.

The duties of Mr. Morrison, the late Superintendent of the Encumbered Estates, whose death I reported in my last, have, as a temporary arrangement, devolved on the Deputy Commissioner of Lucknow. It is possible that the office will be altogether abolished and the duties assigned to district officers.

The Lieutenant Governor of the N. W. Provinces arrived at Nynee Tal with all his staff on or about the 24th ultimo. It has occurred to me that one-half the enjoyment of absence from the heat of the plains will be lost upon all the little magnates whilst the great one is sweltering in Calcutta. At all events they cannot feel so comfortable as if all shared alike the delights of the Himalayas.

An iniquitous system is now and again practised in Lucknow, under which the silver coinage is depreciated to the extent of some 6½ per cent. owing to the rapacity of the money changers. I remember during the mutiny the change for a rupee was only 14 annas, until the Government treasuries were swamped with copper coin from the Calcutta mint. Sixteen years since my plan was to go to the Post Office and procure my change there, but then I had friends in the department. Now the excuse is that small copper coin is required to pay the labourers in the famine districts. Unfortunate people, with limited incomes during these seasons of scarcity, have enough to contend with without being mulcted to the tune of an anna in the rupee when copper is needed for domestic purposes. It is worthy of note, that although such excessive rates rule in the civil station and the bazaars of the town and city, full value is obtainable in cantonments, two miles off. I leave you to imagine the something more than indignation of Corporal Smith or Private Jones on being tendered one anna less in the change given for a rupee for purchases he may have been making. I know much may be said about the *value* and *price* of a thing. But if the cantonment authorities can control monetary operations within their jurisdiction, I am of opinion that the civil officers would not find it impracticable to restrain within reasonable limits the greed of gain of a body of money-dealers whose rapacity seriously affects the balance between income and expenditure. What would be said in England, or would it ever be permitted, if tenpence were demanded and taken for changing every half-crown ?

A case occurred last week in Lucknow of which I can give you at present the mere outline. It is a tender affair, and relates to the heart, love, and marriage, but the courtship ultimately comes into a magistrate's court. In this item of information the two provinces in which my surveys are made happily blend in the story I am about to tell. A Mr. G., belonging to the Government Secretariat of the N. W. Provinces, had long courted the lovely and accomplished daughter of Mr. M., employed in a high subordinate post in one of the Oudh and Rohilcund Railway offices. The father was agreeable to the match, but insisted that it should be put off until November next. This delay suited the feelings of neither the gallant swain nor the object of his heart's affection, for she is I am told 20 years of age, and one would think had arrived at years of discretion to enable her to judge for herself. So off Mr. G. went and procured a licence to take to himself for better or worse at the hymeneal altar his affianced Dulcinea. But it was not to be, at least for the present. As in all such cases, there was the usual domestic logomachy. Miss M. left home and went to reside with a sister, but it fared badly with poor Mr. G. The respected and exasperated *parient* lodged a complaint against him for perjury in the Court of the City Magistrate : he was arrested under a warrant, and released on bail until the hearing of the case on the 10th instant. The alleged perjury of course was nothing more than the oath Mr. G. was obliged to take before the surrogate granting the licence, that there was no just cause or impediment why the two should not be joined together in the bands of holy matrimony. So Mr. G. instead of being at Nynee Tal drafting official despatches and enjoying the vernal breezes of that delightful clime, a here, the thermometer being 105° in the shade, with heat, exacerbation, a criminal charge and a Court on one side, and the presence of his invisible fair one on the other. The lovers might easily meet again by Mr. G. summoning her for her evidence in the case, which I feel sure will come to nothing in respect to the perjury to say nothing of the love.

There has been very considerable atmospheric disturbance throughout these provinces during the past week. At times the heat has been terrific, appoplectic heat I term it—then again the thermometer would fall, showing that there has been rain somewhere. Some days the sky has been cloudy, and we have had a slight sprinkling of rain ; but until the monsoon regularly sets in, there will be a few deaths from this blazing weather.

BOMBAY.

CHEAP ADVERTISEMENTS IN THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

WITH a view to create a system of advertising which, though very successful in England, is still quite undeveloped in India, we propose to publish in future, *at low rates for cash payments*, short advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as small sales, business cards, situations wanted or servants required, houses or lodgings to let, changes of residence, articles lost or found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines.....Rs. 1
Each succeeding line ..... „ 0 8 as.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No advertisement will be inserted for less than *one rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *cash*.

In future, these advertisements will always be placed immediately below the New Advertisements in our fron page.

THE LATE DR. BHAU DAJI.—The *Jam-i-Jamshed* exhorts the native community of Bombay to do something to commemorate the memory of the late Dr. Bhau Daji.

ROYCHUND DEEPCHUND GIRLS' SCHOOL.—The Hon. Mr. Justice Nanabhai Haridas has contributed Rs. 100 to the Roychund Deepchund Girls' School at Surat.

BRIDGE OVER THE TAPTEE.—It is stated that the Government has sanctioned the erection of a bridge over the Taptee river at Surat which will cost about five and a half lacs of rupees.

ASSAULT.—John Gillon, a seaman, was charged by one Thomas Shea with assault. His worship convicted and sentenced the defendant to a fine of Rs. 20, or in default of payment, to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT OF WEARING APPAREL.—One Sultan Meeree Hossain was yesterday convicted of the theft of sundry articles of wearing apparel of the aggregate value of Rs. 12, and sentenced to two months' imprisonment with hard labor.

DIOCESAN HIGH SCHOOL.—We understand that Mr. O'Brien, formerly of the Martiniere, who has the reputation of being a highly efficient master, has taken charge of the school, in the place of Mr. Swornsbourne, who has been compelled by the sickness of his family to proceed to England.

ACCIDENT.—On Tuesday evening, a native woman, while going along the Chinch Bunder road, was knocked down by a labor cart. One of the wheels passed over her left hand, breaking two fingers. The cart driver made off immediately the accident occurred. Enquiries are being made as to his whereabouts.

THE RECENT MURDER OF A BOY NEAR DHOLKA.—A short time ago a Hindoo lad, aged about seven years, was murdered by a carpenter for the sake of his ornaments, in the village of Ingoler, near Dholka. The accused is in the custody of the police, and the case is now being investigated before the authorities at Dholka.

ASSAULT.—James Tait and Charles Luker, describing themselves as clerks, were yesterday charged at the instance of one Thakoodeen Lahoo, a sweatmeat vendor, with assault and wilful destruction of his property. The second defendant was discharged for want of evidence and the first fined Rs. 10 ; Rs. 2 being awarded to the complainant as compensation.

THE RULE OF THE OLD EAST INDIA COMPANY AND OF THE CROWN.—The *Samshar Bahadhur*, in an editorial headed "The Time Changes," makes a comparison between the rule of the old East India Company and the present direct rule of the Crown, and pronounces the former to be wiser, more liberal to princes and chiefs, and more beneficial to the ryots, and, therefore, more popular than the latter.

SELLING OPIUM WITHOUT A LICENCE.—Before P. Ryan, Esq., Acting Third Magistrate, one Kanaya Ram Dutt was the day before yesterday charged under Act XXI of 1827 with retailing opium without having previously obtained a license. The case was resumed yesterday, and the defendant, upon his own admission of an attempt to evade the act, was committed to take his trial at the ensuing petty sessions.

A MISCHIEVOUS MONKEY.—On T uesd afternoon, a stray monkey got through a window and into a room on the first floor of a house in Nagpada occupied by a police havildar named Manajee Bapoo. It appears that the monkey, on entering the room, at once sprang at the havildar's son, aged about six years, and bit him severely about the head and shoulders. The monkey, after some difficulty, was secured and taken to the Oomercarry Chowkey, where he got away amongst the trees and was eventually shot.

OBSTRUCTING THE TRAMWAY.—We have to record another instance of mischievous attempt to obstruct the progress of a tramway car, which clearly manifests the feeling with which a portion of the native community are disposed to regard the Bombay Tramway Compay. It was but a day or two ago that a Parsee lad was detected in a similar offence and summarily dealt with, but yet it would appear that the example has failed to produce the desired effect among these juvenile offenders. Yesterday Mr. C. H. Crowe appeared in behalf of the Tramway Company and charged a boy of the Marwaree caste with a deliberate attempt to impede the progress of a tramway car by placing a stone on the line. His worship sentenced the defendant to pay a fine of Rs. 15.

SERIOUS ASSAULT.—A native manufacturer of musical instruments was brutally assaulted yesterday by Mahomed Hussain, a tinker of Bhendy Bazaar. The assault was of so severe a nature as to cause a fracture of the lower jaw. The unfortunate man was immediately conveyed to the Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital in a state of insensibility. Upon a partial recovery of consciousness, he made rambling and incoherent replies to questions as to whether he had given provocation for the assault, and it was with difficulty that we succeeded in gathering from his answers that the assault was perfectly gratuitous. The offender is now in the safe custody of the police, and will doubtless give his own version of the circumstance at the Police Court to-day.

CHARGE OF ASSAULT.—Yesterday at the Fort Police Court, before the Acting Senior Magistrate, Fuckeer Mahomed Goolam Hoossein and two other Mussulmans, were charged with committing an assault against the person of one Shaik Cassum Dada. The complainant said,—I am a tailor and reside in Peeroo Havildar Street. I know defendants. On a Friday about eighteen days ago, at about 8 o'clock A.M., I was at home. The third defendant first came and asked me to return his dish and pot. I said, "You had better settle your boarding account with me. At this time the first two defendants were standing at the door. The first defendant struck me about ten or twelve blows with his fists on my left ribs ; the other two defendants held me by my hair and struck me with their fists. The prisoners were subsequently arrested by the police. I was taken to the Jamsetjee Hospital." The complainant's wife corroborated in material points the testimony of her husband. The prisoners, having nothing to urge in defence, were convicted and fined Rs. 10, each of which ten rupees was ordered to be paid to complainant.

TRAVELLING WITHOUT A TICKET.

A CORRESPONDENT sends us a long rigmarole about what he considers to be high-handed treatment of a Parsee gentleman (probably himself) by the officials of the G. I. P. Railway. According to his statement the Deputy Traffic Manager took a fancy to travel as far as Callian for the purpose of checking the ticket examiners. Half-way between Byculla and Chinchpoogly the train was brought to a standstill, when a small army of ticket-collectors was let loose upon the passengers. Our Parsee was found to be without the necessary talisman and was forthwith ordered to quit the carriage, to which he demurred, alleging that he had been promised

faction on the nature of the case will show the expediency, almost the necessity, of so arranging, that with so large a number of animals in service, the whole should not be of one kind. Otherwise an epidemic might have simultaneously prostrated most of the animals on any line of transit: and there have been apprehensions especially of such disease breaking out among the bullocks. At one period such fear much prevailed, and had the symptoms become at all aggravated, we were quite prepared to bring into the field ponies and camels to a number double that which we actually have produced.

When the main transport work is over, these ponies and mules will be most useful during the rains in distributing supplies among the villages, when all the bullocks of the country are required for agriculture. With this view, I have further ordered all the pack-ponies, which are abundant in the Purneah district, to be enrolled and retained for service, if needed.

The rates of payment arranged with the various contractors were certainly much higher than those of ordinary times; and from this an inference seems to have been drawn that undue liberality was shown by the local authorities in framing the contracts. Such augmentation of rates was, however, to be expected under the stress of an intense demand when the prices of main agricultural staples were double, or even treble, the average of ordinary years. In most districts the rates have proved sufficient to ensure success, and doubtless must have yielded profit to the contractors. But, then, the contractors were planters and landholders, who had to exert all their landed influence, all the good-will of their connection, to carry out this work. And such forces could not be enlisted in the Government service without allowing liberal rates. Those contractors who have made profits are just those who have done their work well within the time, thereby rendering valuable aid to the Government and to the people. In one main line, however, East Tirhoot, the most important of all, even those rates have proved insufficient, and hardly more than half the required work was effected under their operation. So far from the high rates being too high here, the only question could be as to whether they were high enough.

The next point concerns the consumption of grain. The third point is the consumption of Government grain and the amount remaining in store. Up to the end of April not more than 20,000 tons of grain were issued from the Government granaries. As these issues are made from a large number of granaries scattered in remote places, it is hard to speedily obtain a correct return, and I am not yet able to state precisely the amounts issued during the first fortnight of May. I calculate, however, that they can hardly exceed 30,000 tons. Thus we may consider that by the middle of May only 50,000 tons can have been issued out of 390,000 tons provided and allotted, leaving full 340,000 tons in store for consumption after the middle of May. It is evident, then, that the supplies are adequate for a consumption greater even than that which has been estimated. But though the consumption was for reasons explained in my last narrative, much less at first, it will probably become much greater from and after the middle of May. From a statement just received, I learn that in East Tirhoot alone (that is, the two sub-divisions of Durbhunga and Mudhoobannee), the sales of Government grain to the public are now amounting to 700 tons a day. In all the distressed districts the persons on relief works and on charitable relief (about two millions in all) would, at the rate of three-quarters of a seer per head per diem, be consuming nearly 1,400 tons a day, and I have reiterated the strictest orders that to all of these the Government grain is to be supplied. I will not at this moment attempt a complete estimate on the subject which the experience of the next few days will elucidate. But there are several considerations already patent to show that large as our stores may be, the demands upon them will be large also.

We will conclude with the extract relating to the substitution of piece-work for the daily system:—

During the fortnight under review, piece-work (or the contract whereby a man is paid at a fixed rate upon the quantity of work he does) or task-work, whereby a man is obliged to do a certain amount of work in order obtain his daily wages, have been enforced throughout the relief works, in all districts, with but few exceptions, which occur in East Tirhoot, where the laborers are still on daily wages without the exaction of a specified amount of work. Out of the total of 1,450,000 persons on the works, not more than 180,000 are on daily wages, the remainder being on piece-work or task-work.

It is unquestionable that the daily wage system, as it prevailed for some short time in many of the relief-works, especially in North-East Tirhoot, did directly conduce to demoralization. But this was at the moment unvoidable. A famine panic suddenly set in; crowds in tens of thousands day after day came trooping to the works; they congregated and clung to particular works and refused to obey the orders to separate off into gangs on small works where order could be introduced. As they all were in severe straits for food, it was at the out-set necessary to feed these unmanageable multitudes and to get what work could be got from them, which proved very little, and the effect was for the moment demoralizing. This was in the last week of March. Orders were, however, immediately given for systematically distributing them among better regulated works, and a beginning was soon made. About a fortnight afterwards, that is, early in April, an attempt was made to impose a piece-work system on the whole of them. Thus, no time was lost in counteracting whatever demoralization may have begun. My narrative of the 30th April showed, that on receiving the orders regarding piece-work, the people left the works under some misapprehension, and remained absent for several days, suffering severe privations. Afterwards, on the promulgation of revised terms of piece-work, they returned to work, many of them in a low and reduced physical condition. They have subsequently accepted piece-work, which virtually compels them to labour. If, then, these poor people fancied for a time that they could live in idleness on State bounty, they were soon undeceived. Indeed, many of them must, during their week of absence, have learnt a hard lesson. The penalty, though self-inflicted through their own misunderstanding, must none the less have corrected any demoralization which might have begun to spring up. I therefore fail to see how the people of North-East Tirhoot can have been ultimately demoralized by the daily-wage system which for a brief time prevailed.

JOHORE.

The following interesting extract is from the pen of the Rev. William Dean, in the *Siam Advertiser*:—

NEW JOHORE, 4TH APRIL, 1874.

"This morning we rode out on the rail-road that is being constructed by the Rajah of Johore. Our troller was propelled by two coolies who stood on the platform, and by turning a wheel trundled us forward at the rate of 6 miles an hour. The road is now completed for the first 10 miles and is surveyed to *Pulai* a hill 2000 feet high and 20 miles distant from Johore. It has been intimated that the hill would offer a fine sanitarium and an attractive location for a school of learning, but it is to be hoped that this may not be the terminus of the railroad, since if continued in the same direction, it would lead to Bangkok. Why should not His Majesty the King of Siam, begin a road at his Capital and meet the Rajah of Johore half way, or at the boundary line between Siam and the Raja's dominions on the Malayan peninsula? The road is constructed at an expense of 2000 dolrs. per mile. The grading is contracted for with the Chinese for 500 dolrs. per mile for 3 feet deep and 9 feet wide, whether the grade be for elevation or depression. The sleepers are cut from the jungle as they pass, and the rails are sawn from teak or any hard wood, being 4 by 8 inches, and these serve the purpose of iron rail.

It is reported that wooden railroads have proved a success in other countries, and there is no reason why they may not here and in Siam, where wood is so abundant and so well adapted to the purpose, and where roads are so much in demand. The timber on the banks of the rivers is nearly exhausted, and extensive territories of rich land are uncultivated for the want of facilities to convey the produce to market. Siam might easily increase the productions of her country and the wealth of her kingdom a hundred fold by opening roads through her dominions, especially from the timber districts to the rivers, and stretching a telegraphic wire to the neighbouring countries. It requires no prophet's ken to see that at no distant future this will be done. Siam is already awaking from the sleep of ages and is girding herself for an onward march to civilization and greatness. Her dominions are rich in buried wealth of mines and agricultural productions, and her people are capable of culture and enterprise for their development. They young King has a glorious mission to carry forward the improvements so well commenced by his illustrious and royal father.

The Maharajah is setting a worthy example of enterprise and national improvement. In addition to this railroad and two steam saw mills, he has a steam yacht, a small steam ferry-boat, connecting with the line of omnibuses which run across to Singapore and is now constructing a steam-boat of 600 tons which may be used either for a gunboat or a pleasure yacht, and this all under the superintendence of his own engineer Mr. Boulthee. He has just completed an audience hall and a palatial residence on the hill overlooking the harbour and the island of Tanjong. These buildings are constructed in European style, and his grounds are laid out with great taste and ornamented with shade trees and flowers, and at the foot of the hill is a granite pier nearly completed as a steam boat landing. He may go by steam around the island to Singapore in four hours, or across by his carriage on a fine road in an hour and a half. He is about forty years old, a prince of noble bearing, affable manners, studied English in the Mission School of Rev. Mr. Keasbery, has travelled in Europe, and promises honour to himself and prosperity to his country.

On the railroad we passed plantations of pepper, gambier and tapioca with various tropical fruits. The pepper and gambier grow on the hill sides or higher grounds. The former has a grey coloured stem ½ or ¾ of an inch in the thickness, rising to six or eight feet in height with a bushy top, on the branches of which hang the pepper in clusters like the fruit on a currant bush. Two or three of these vines or stems are supported by a pole or a stick 10 feet long, split from a large tree resembling the rails used in making a Virginia rail fence. For the gambier the jungle is cut and burned, the large trees are felled, the limbs removed, but the trunks remain on the ground and the gambier planted among them. This is a scraggy bush having, a stalk an inch or two in thickness, two or three growing in a cluster to the height of six or eight feet, are in a very irregular form not unlike an elder bush, and abounding in leaves which are stripped off, together with the tender branches, and macerated in a large iron kettle and the extract boiled down to the consistency of a curd, and then cut into blocks an inch or two in diameter, and dried in the sun, and then is ready for market.

The gambier leaf has a bitter or stiptic taste, and the extract becomes an article of commerce and is used in Europe and America for tanning leather. The present market price here is about 5 dollars per picul and it requires but a small plantation to produce a picul a day. The price for peper is now from 11 dollars to 13 dollars per picul, the white at a higher price than the black.

The tapioca is made from a bulbous root like in form and larger than a carrot, and the plant grows 6 or 8 feet high with a tuft of large leaves on the top. There are here mills for manufacturing the root for market, as well as extensive kilns for making bricks. Granite and lime stone are brought from the neighbouring hills.

The Maharajah has an able and enterprising Superintendent in the person of James Meldrum, Esq. who for fourteen years has been a resident of Johore, and has long had charge of the steam mills, and is now engineering the new Railroad, and holds the office of Superintendent of the Arsenal."

EUROPEAN EXTRACTS.

CENTRAL ASIA.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

MAY 8.—Lord Napier rose to ask the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs "whether Her Majesty's Government fully adopted the conclusions stated by Earl Granville in his despatch to Lord Augustus Loftus of October 17, 1872, respecting the territories and boundaries of Afghanistan; and whether Her Majesty's Government would grant the moral and material support of England to the Amir of Afganistan in case of unprovoked aggression upon his dominions?" It was not his intention, he said, to enter into the discussion of Russian extension in Central Asia. His aim was a much less ambitious one, and his observations would be confined to the condition and relation of the native States which were imposed between British territory and the territory of Russia. It was the opinion of Lord Mayo and all others who had given attention to the subject that an intermediary zone of native States should be preserved between the two territories. The policy of Lord Mayo was one of demarcation, and the Indian Government pressed on the Government of this country that a settlement of the boundaries of Afghanistan should be obtained. The result was a despatch from the Government of this country, couched in temperate and reasonable terms, communicating that determination to the Russian Government; and in reply the Russian Government expressed views identical with those of the noble earl at that time at the head of the Foreign Office. He would remark that the servants of the Government and of the Crown helped to bring about that which seemed best for the peace and harmony of both countries. It appeared to him that this country had entered into obligations in respect to the boundaries of Afghanistan and asked that those boundaries should be defined, and whether the Government would defend them against all aggression. He contended that the Government were bound to defend them, and that to do so would be for the general welfare and advancement of India. Then, if bound to defend the boundaries, the Government were bound to control the Government of Afghanistan—i.e., they were bound to see that the Government conducted itself in such a manner as that the Government of this country might not be lightly called upon to interpose. Further the Government of England had not only strengthened the Government of Afghanistan by their pledges, but they had given positive and material aid, and the Government of Russia were well aware of that. It would be better that this country should undertake to control the Government of Afghanistan than that a Russian force should be required to do so. If a Russian force should enter that country on one side, the Government of India would have to enter on the other, and that would lead to a serious state of things; therefore it would be better that this country should control the Government of Afghanistan in an independent manner. The noble earl at present at the head of the Foreign Office, during the debate on the address spoke of the responsibility attaching to this question, and said that friendly relations with such a Power in India soon led to an alliance, a protectorate, and to annexation, and that therefore it must be watched with great care. Now he confessed that he heard that opinion of the noble earl with considerable regret and anxiety, for their whole policy in India had been to contract those relations which the noble earl thought might lead to such unhappy consequence. Again, in another place, in April, 1873, in reply to Mr. Eastwick, Mr. Gladstone made a distinct declaration that the Government were under no obligation to employ material restraint in regulating the Government of Afghanistan, and it appeared to him (Lord Napier) that the general tenor of the remarks was that in any case nothing more was contemplated than moral influence. He held the opinions of Mr. Gladstone in high respect except on the question of Afghanistan, and he regretted that he should have expressed such an opinion in the House of Commons last year; for such a declaration was quite inconsistent with the whole policy of the Government of India; and as such a speech would be done into every language in India, it would have an unhappy effect upon the minds of the people there. In making these observations he had made no reference to the policy of Russia in Central India. That formed no part of his inquiry of the Government, and it would ill become him to create a bad feeling between this country and Russia, even if he had the power to do so, for he had passed four years of his life in Russia, and had always received the most distinguished consideration; therefore, it would be repugnant both to his personal and political feelings to cause strife between Russia and England. No one could entertain a stronger conviction than himself that friendly relations ought to subsist between the two countries. But if a good understanding and harmony ought to exist, they could only be maintained by mutual and equal respect. (Cheers.) In order that that respect should be felt on both sides, it was necessary that Her Majesty's Government should make their sentiments clear and consistent and be ready to support their policy. He now wanted to know whether the Government would adopt the conclusions of the late Government as set forth in the despatch to which he had referred, and whether they would be prepared with moral and material support to the Ameer of Afghanistan. In case, however, that the Government had not had sufficient time to devote their attention to the subject—it being contained in a long correspondence with Russia—he hoped that they would seriously consider it, and be able to disclose their views to the House at no very distant date, and that at that time they would be able to set forth a clear, intelligible and consistent policy in regard to it. The noble lord concluded by asking the question which he had placed on the paper and set forth above.

The Earl of Derby—My lords, the question which the noble lord has addressed to me divides itself into two parts, and probably it will be for the convenience of your lordships if I deal with the two parts separately. The noble lord asks me, in the first instance, whether Her Majesty's present Government "fully adopt the conclusions stated by Earl Granville in his despatch to Lord Augustus Loftus of the 17th of October, 1872, respecting the territories and boundaries of Afghanistan." Now, that is a very simple inquiry, and it is one which I have no difficulty in answering. The despatch to which the noble lord refers, and of which he in part stated the purport, lays down the boundary of the territory which was regarded as belonging to the Ameer of Cabul, and proposes that the boundary so laid down should be recognized by the Russian Government. That boundary was—I will not say unfair—but undoubtedly uncertain. Differences of opinion might fairly exist as to the lines which ought properly to be drawn. At any rate, they had not been determined by any international engagement. The Russian Government, after some correspondence on the subject—in which it is but just to say they manifested a very friendly spirit—acquiesced in the proposals made by the noble earl opposite (Lord Granville.) The line of boundary submitted by us was accepted, and so far as Afghanistan is concerned, all danger of disputes upon questions of territorial sovereignty has thereby been avoided. Now, my lords, I am bound to say that I see no reason for dissenting from the language of that despatch, or from the conclusions arrived at by noble earl who preceded me in the management of foreign affairs (Hear, hear.) In any case, I should hold that an incoming Government is bound by an international engagement of that character. The inconvenience and complications that would arise would be extreme if, whenever a change of administration occurs, questions of this kind were to be considered as re-opened. It is only fair to add that, as far as I have formed a judgment on the matter, I think the settlement of the boundary question obtained by the noble earl opposite was as satisfactory as could be expected. I now come to the larger and much more difficult question to which the greater part of the noble lord's speech was directed. He asks me whether the Government are prepared to give their moral and material support to the Ameer of Afganistan in case of any unprovoked aggression. Now I may observe that to every quarrel there must be two parties and that every question has two sides. Whether therefore any given case of aggression is unprovoked or not is very likely to be a matter on which different opinions may be entertained. But passing from that point, I must guard myself from saying that I, accepting as I do the despatch of the noble earl opposite, feel myself in any degree bound by the conclusions which the noble lord has drawn from that despatch. I do not think he was justified in raising so extensive a superstructure upon so small a foundation. The noble lord says that we have contracted three distinct obligations with the Ameer. He tells us that we have fixed the boundaries of his territory and have pledged ourselves to defend it against all comers. Now, that is to me a totally new theory in international obligations, and if the noble lord can point to any authority or precedent for the views he has advanced on this subject, I shall be very glad to hear it. Then the noble lord proceeded to quote some words of mine used last year, from which he drew certain inferences; but I think that if he will carefully consider those words and and their context he will find that I carefully guarded myself against expressing any definite opinion upon the subject until the papers with regard to it, which were not at the time before us, were laid on the table of the House. What I said on that occasion comes to no more than this—and I willingly now repeat it—that in the case of Oriental nations you ought always to watch with great care the engagements which you incur, and which are apt to pass into alliances which bring with them somewhat difficult obligations. I must say that if anything could to my mind furnish an additional reason for caution in those matters it would be the speech to which we have just listened. If we are bound, as the noble lord says, to defend the Ameer of Afghanistan against all comers, we are equally bound to tell him that he should not place himself in a wrong position, and eventually perhaps to undertake the obligation of regulating the affairs of the country. That involves a protectorate, and I venture to say such an agreement would be one into which it would be undesirable for this country to enter. It must be borne in mind that the people of a country themselves—whether in Asia or in Europe—ought to be permitted to have something to say on the regulation of their own destiny, and to establish English control over Afghanistan against the will of the people—and I do not think we can do it with their consent—would be to engage in an undertaking which would probably result in reducing Indian finance to a worse position than that which would be brought about by many successive famines. If in the event of the Ameer proposing to go to war with any neighbour beyond his own recognized frontier it should be intended that we are bound to use our influence to prevent such a war, then in that limited theory of our obligations I should concur. That, however, falls very far within the obligations which the noble lord desires that we should undertake. He asks us what course we should be prepared to adopt under some hypothetical circumstances which do not at present arise, and he has put to me two distinct questions which it is very difficult for the Government to answer without causing inconvenience in one direction or another. (Hear, hear.) He asks me to say to the noble lord, "Your questions are vague, and we really cannot tell you what we shall do under circumstances which do not exist," he would probably meet us with the reply, "Well, that is a confession that, so far as the affairs of Afghanistan are concerned, you have no policy." If on the other hand I were to inform the noble lord that I could make a good guess as to what it would be our duty to do, but that I did not think it would be desirable to state what that course was, he might turn round and say, "Then it is clear Her Majesty's Government have a policy, but it is also evident that it is a policy which they dare not venture to announce to Parliament or the country. If again I were to tell your lordships in plain words that I thought it very doubtful whether, under such circumstances as those supposed, the Ameer of Afghanistan would have any right to claim protection from us, the noble lord will see, and I am sure your lordships will see, that a statement of that kind would be a very plain and broad hint to the Ameer that he must not expect too much from the alliance of England and that he had better look out for allies in other quarters. Now, I do not think that is an answer which it is desirable to give. If I am to accept the challenge of the noble lord, and to say that in any case the Ameer is entitled to claim from us not only moral but material support, then what I should be doing would be to give, in a casual and informal manner, in answer to a question put to me from the other side of the House, a guarantee, which the Government of this country have given only in rare cases and under circumstances—as in the case of Belgium—which imperatively called for it. I need not remind your lordships what and how great a responsibility is thus incurred. To give the guarantee of this country to an independent foreign nation is, so far as I can see, to take a step involving the gravest responsibility which can be incurred by an English Government. "I hope, therefore, the noble lord will not think that I am disrespectful to him if I decline to involve the Government or the country in such a responsibility merely in order to gratify his quite natural and legitimate desire to ascertain the course which we may deem it to be our duty to take under circumstances which have not arisen, which may never arise, and which we are not in a position to foresee. Much will depend on the precise nature of the case, supposing it to arise, much will depend on the feeling of the Afghan population themselves, much must depend on the conduct of the Ameer, both in relation to his own subjects and to other States. All that I can be justified in saying—and it has been repeatedly said by my predecessor in office—is that to maintain the integrity and the territorial independence of Afghanistan in our judgment—and I am quite sure my noble friend behind me, who is responsible for the administration of Indian affairs will concur in this expression of opinion—is, and ought to be, a most important object of English policy, and that any interference with the national independence of Afghanistan would be regarded by Her Majesty's Government as a very grave matter, requiring their most serious and careful consideration, and as one which might involve considerable danger to the peace of India. I think, if such an interference occurred, to put the matter mildly, it is highly probable that this country would interpose; but there is a very wide difference between the probability of acknowledging the right of the ruler of Afghanistan or any other person to claim from us, under circumstances and conditions which cannot be foreseen, material as well as moral support, not as a matter of policy or of expediency with reference to Indian or English interests, but as a matter of positive international obligation. (Cheers.)

Earl Granville.—The noble earl who has just sat down has left me hardly anything to say on this question, and if I had more to say I should feel reluctant to give utterance to it. But I entirely agree with the noble earl that, while on the one hand it is the duty of Parliament to view with the most critical observation the conduct of those who administer the foreign affairs of this country, on the other hand nothing can be more disadvantageous than to require from those persons answers to questions of a perfectly hypothetical character as to occurrences which may never, and which probably will not, happen, and of which, in any case, you cannot anticipate the particular circumstances. (Hear, hear.) I wish, however, to thank the noble earl for the expressions he has used in regard to the policy of the late Government on this subject and the despatch to which reference has been made. The meaning of that despatch is not to be taken from any commentator, however ingenious and able—and the speech of the noble lord who brought the matter forward was both—but is to be taken from the document itself. It is quite clear that the noble earl (the Foreign Secretary) will do as we would have done; he will act up to the engagement undertaken in that despatch. As to our influence in Afghanistan, that is considerable; and I think we should be wanting in good faith to the Russian Government if we did not exercise the influence we have in furtherance of that for which we said we would exercise it. Further than that, as to a guarantee, I defy any one to find in the words of the despatch anything laying us under any such international obligation. (Hear, hear.) We are left perfectly free to adopt whatever measures we may be disposed to take on a most important question affecting our Indian interests, which I am sure will be considered by the noble earl opposite and his colleagues in a spirit which befits the Government of this country all the better for their not making any previous declaration defining the course they would take in a case which is purely hypothetical. (Hear, hear.)

Lord Stanley of Alderley congratulated the noble earl the Foreign Secretary on the satisfactory reply he had given on that question.

Lord Napier and Ettrick having offered a few words of explanation, the subject dropped.

COST OF RECRUITS FOR INDIA.

WHATEVER fault may be found with his management of Indian affairs, it cannot be denied that the Duke of Argyll kept guard to the best of his power over India's financial interests, as against the inroads of his Ministerial colleagues. He set his face steadily against any attempt to appropriate Indian revenues for purposes purely English; and if his efforts were not always successful, his intentions at any rate were altogether good. In this particular we are glad to see that Lord Salisbury is treading in his predecessor's footsteps. Both these Ministers have upheld to action of the Indian Government in protesting against the manner in which the War Office apportions certain military charges between India and England. A recent Parliamentary return shows the latest stages of the long-pending controversy between the two Governments as to the amount which India ought to pay for the maintenance of the home depots which supply recruits for Indian service. In the good old days of the East India Company each recruit cost on an average something less than twenty pounds. At present the War Office charges the Indian Government at the rate of more than £136 for each cavalry recruit, of nearly £9 for each horse-artilleryman, of more than £58 for each foot artillerymen, and of over £63 for each infantry soldier. So vast a difference between past and present rates at once raises a strong suspicion of unfairness in the adjustment of military charges between the two exchequers. It cannot be owing mainly to the great increase in the soldier's pay, to his better training or costlier equipment. Lord Northbrook with good reason ascribes it to the new system of recruiting regiments, and to the manner in which "the cost of troops stationed in the United Kingdom is apportioned to India." In this view he has been supported both by the late and the present Minister for India, and the arguments adduced on their side certainly go to prove that India is unfairly charged for England's benefit. The plain truth appears to be that England maintains in her depots at India's cost a large number of troops always available for her own defence. Why India should be charged for the prolonged training of men who really form part of the home army and who after a few years of Indian service return home, thoroughly trained and seasoned soldiers, to enter the Army Reserve, is a question to which Lord Cardwell himself has failed to give a satisfactory reply. His plea that the English Army really forms the reserve of the Indian Army, and so enables the Indian Government to do without a large European force, might count for something if it were accurate. But fact is have hitherto told the other way, except in the case of the mutiny; and then India had to pay handsomely for the help received from England. It would be nearer the truth to say that the Indian Army, both Native and English, had often been employed out of India for England's special advantage. It is high time for England's credit, that this question of recruiting charges should be settled, as Lord Salisbury proposes, by "a decision independent of both offices."—*Home News.*

THE MORDAUNT DIVORCE SUIT.

OPINIONS OF THE JUDGES.

Five of the six common law judges who were present at the arguments in this appeal before the Bar of the House of Lords last session, attended to-day for the purpose of giving their opinion on the question of law propounded to them, whether the insanity of a respondent to divorce proceedings is, or is not, a bar to the continuance of the suit? The Lord Chief Baron, Baron Pollock, and Justice Denman answered the question in the negative; Mr. Justice Brett and Mr. Justice Keating in the affirmative. The opinion of Baron Martin was not given, as the learned baron has retired from the bench, but it was understood that he agreed with the majority.—*Globe* May 15.

THE BRITISH ARMY DURING THE LAST TWELVE YEARS.

A GENERAL annual return of the British army for the year 1872, with abstracts for the years 1861 to 1872, inclusive has just been published, and gives us precisely that information which we have been long coveting. We have recently been given figures concerning the army of to-day, but we wished to be able to compare them with figures relating to the army of the past, in order to ascertain whether it is really true, as has been asserted, that our military forces have deteriorated. We have now an opportunity of making that comparison.

Table 1 gives us the effective strength of the army on the first day of each month during 1872. From it we ascertain that the average numbers were 192,007, and that these were highest on the 1st March, when the strength of the army was 193,318, and lowest on the 1st October, when it was 190,733. Table 2 is of little interest, but from Table 3 we gather that 87,833 of all ranks were, on an average, abroad during 1872. From Table 4 we learn that the average effective was 2,219 below the established strength of the army during that year; and from Table 5, that the deficiency amounted, on the 1st January, 1873, to 3,128 of all ranks. Passing over Tables 6, 7, and 8, we come to Tables 9 and 10, which are of great interest, for they show what the effective strength and the number wanting to complete was on the 1st January of each year, from 1861 to 1873 inclusive. It seems that the effective strength was highest in 1861, when it amounted to 227, 168, and lowest in 1870, when it was 184,314, the effective strength on the 1st January, 1873, being 191,415. The deficiencies were lowest it 1863, when they were only 619, and highest in 1871, when they were no fewer than 9,280, the average deficiency during the 13 years comprised in the return being a fraction over 3,736.

Part 2 relates to recruiting and casualties, and affords much valuable information. During 1872 there were 11,695 men discharged, of whom no fewer than 1,683 were discharged on account of bad character, with ignominy, by sentence of court-martial, and as a consequence of being sentenced to penal servitude; 2,839 men purchased their discharge. Thus, of the number who were discharged during the year, more than two-fifths quitted the service either on account of bad conduct or a wish to return to civil life. During the same period 5,861 men deserted, and only 1,855 or about a third, rejoined or were apprehended, leaving a net loss of 4,006. Considering that some of those who rejoined gave themselves up, and might have escaped if they had chosen, it is evident that the chances of getting clear off are much more than two to one. Analysing the report on desertion, we find that more than three-fifths of the deserters had less than two years' service; that 2,096 had less than one years 'service. It is during the first three months' service that the largest number of desertions take place. From the above we are induced to form an opinion that Mr. Hardy's scheme of allowing men after three years' service to enter the army reserve would greatly diminish the amount of desertion, for a man who found the army distasteful would see a not very remote prospect of quitting it in a reputable manner, and would probably summon up patience to complete his three years. We are, however, of opinion that were, at all events, some of the enlistments for only one year with the colours, and eleven years with the reserve, with the option of re-engaging to complete twelve years' service, the effect would be even better than that which maybe anticipated from Mr. Hardy's measure To return to the table, we find that the percentage of desertion to average effective strength during 1872 was highest in the Cavalry of the Line being 4.3, after which come the Artillery with 3.9, then the Guards and Line 2.7 and 2.8 respectively; then the Army Service Corps with 2; then the Colonial Corps and the Royal Engineers each with 1.6; and at the bottom of the list the Household Cavalry with 8, the Army Hospital Corps showing the creditable figure 0. We can easily understand these figures. In the cavalry are to be found a far larger number than in other branches of the service of men "who have seen better days," and both in the cavalry and artillery the work is far harder than in dismounted corps. Comparing these far tions in the years from 1861 to 1872 inclusive do desertion in 1861, the percentage to average effective we find that 2.05, that it fell in the next year to 1.29, at strength was one exception it has since then steadily, till in 1872 it attained the figure of 3.2. It is, however, only fair to state that previous to 1872 men who deserted from one regiment and enlisted in another were accounted for in the column headed "Other Causes." Still the number of these deserters detected is not very large, and the fact remains that the percentage which in 1862 was only 1.29, had risen in 1871 to 5, showing that in ten years desertions had nearly doubled.

Coming to recruits, we are startled to find how large a number of recruits are rejected after both enlistment and attestation. In 1872, out of a total of 28,425, no fewer than 6,341 men were rejected after enlistment, and 1,038 after attestation. In 1831 about one-third were rejected, but the proportion began to diminish in 1870, since which time it has been about one-fourth. Now, as we certainly have not got as good men (physically) in the ranks now as formerly, the fair inference is that medical officers were directed by Lord Cardwell to be less particular. But, besides desertions, there are other causes which account for the difference between men enlisted and young recruits. A very large number purchase their freedom by paying what is called "smart," i.e., ill, before attestation. The number of men who thus quickly change their minds, seems to be on the increase. In 1861, out of 19,747 men who were enlisted, 1,419 paid smart, while in 1,870 the number was 2,370 out of 34,547, in 1871, 2,911 out of 33,185, and in 1872, 2,476 out of 28,426.

There has during the last eight years been a great change in the proportion of the different nationalities among the recruits to each other. In 1865, 1,248 recruits were raised in Scotland; in 1871, 1,547; but in 1872, only 1,096. This sudden falling off is to be accounted for by Lord Cardwell's general service enlistment, which is particularly unpalatable to Scotchmen, who like to be certain that they will remain in the regiment of their choice, generally a Highland one. There has been, also, a great diminution in the number of men embodied in Ireland. In 1865 the number was 2,633, and in 1872, after several fluctuations, it had fallen to 1,586. No doubt this result is due to extensive emigration. Irishmen are apt to boast that their country supplies the bulk of the recruits for the British army, but if we may believe the figures before us Ireland has never since 1865 furnished more than 2,360 men in any one year.

Closely connected with recruiting is re-engagement, and we find that the total number of re-engagements, which had risen to 31,476 in 1867-68, diminished rapidly after that year, and in 1872-73 amounted to only about 4000 We can but give an approximation, for the exact figures are only given for the period from April to December, 1872.

It is evident that it is reasonable to compare the number of recruits joined to that of desertions, for the latter cannot be reckoned as fair wear and tear. A table before us shows that the percentage of deserters to recruits rose from 12 in 1870 to 33 in 1872.

Part 3 deals with courts-martial, crimes, and punishments, and a melancholy record it is. In 1872 there were no fewer than 14,293 trials by court-martial, of which only 362 resulted in an acquittal. The chief crimes were:—Desertion, 2,421; absence without leave, 3,592; making away with kit, 2,862; drunkenness, 2,226; drunk on duty under arms, 1,232; and violence to superiors and insubordination, 1,622. To any one who knows the habits of the soldier it is apparent that if the army had been unable to obtain liquor during the year three-fourths of the trials for insubordination, disobedience, desertion and absence without leave, would never have taken place. The percentage to all ranks of courts-martial is approximately—house-hold Cavalry, 1.5; Cavalry of the Line, 6, Artillery 8; Foot Guards, 9; Infantry of the Line 7.9; Engineers, 4.8; Army Service Corps, 4; Army Hospital Corps, 1.09; Colonial Corps, 4.8. During 1872 2 men were tried five, 40 four, 371 three times, and 1,526 twice. The number of cases of fines for drunkenness during the same period was 51,501, two men having been fined fourteen times during the year, the total number of men being 26,111. The Household Cavalry only contributed four men, but the Cavalry of the Line, out of a total average strength of 16,344 of all ranks had 1,009 men fined. The Artillery got drunk in about the same proportion, 3,611 men out of 34,171 of all ranks having been fined. The Engineers had 399 to 5,521, which is an improvement. The Guards out of 6,135 of all ranks, had only 537 men fined; while the Line, out of 121,133, contributed 20,319. The Colonial Corps had only 136 out of 3,123 of all ranks; the Army Service Corps had 78, and the Army Hospital Corps 6, out of a total strength of respectively 16,571 and 731. It will be seen from the above that it is a mistake to suppose that the Guards drink more than the line.

The table of ages shows that nearly one-sixth of the Infantry of the Line are under 21 years of age, and therefore, presumably inefficient, and that in the same branch of the service more than 27,000 men are under 5ft. 6in. in height. Comparing age and height in 1873 with the same in 1861, and taking, as before, only the line, we get the following results: In 1866, 253 men per 1000 were under 20 years of age, whereas in 1873 the proportion was 154 per 1000. In 1865 the proportion of men under 5ft 6in. was 268 per 1000, and in 1873 238 per 1000. In mere height, therefore, the average has not fallen. We are however, alarmed at finding that 82 and 270 per 1000 of recruits raised during the three years ending the 31st December, 1872, were respectively under 33 and over 33 and under 34 inches round the chest. Education has made strides which are perfectly astonishing. In 1861 the proportion per 1000 of those who could neither read nor write was 190. In 1873 it was 60. In 1861 the proportion per 1000 of those with superior education was 74; in 1873 it was 326. Comparing the educational acquirements of the different corps on the 1st January, 1873, we find that the Cavalry of the Line had 450 men who could neither read nor write, and the Royal Artillery 1,407 in the same state of ignorance, the per-centage in the first case being about 1-34th and in the second case 1-23rd The proportion in the infantry of the Line is about 1-15th; but in the Foot Guards it is only about 1-33d. In the Royal Engineers there was not a single man who could neither read nor write; and in the Household Cavalry only 5. We may, therefore, if we apply this negative test, class the principal branches of the service as follows: Royal Engineers, Household Cavalry, Cavalry of the Line, Guards Royal Artillery, Infantry of the Line.—*Standard.*

AN ANT BATTLE.

STUDENTS of natural history might have witnessed a spectacle of no ordinary interest had they been present at Mosquito, a few miles distant from Maryborough, on the colony of Victoria, Australia, a short time since. The sight was that of a battle between two opposing families of the ant species; and, having watched the conflict for a considerable time, we can safely say that it was one of the most singular disturbances of the kind on record in the colony. Our attention was drawn to the spot by observing a small crowd of persons assembled together, who were evidently very much interested in what was going on. The scene of the battle was on the slope of a hill near Penny and Clausen's crushing-machine, and when we arrived it was raging in all its fury. The combatants on one side were black ants of the smallest size, and on the other red ants of one of the largest size, and to compare the two, the red ones were about three times as large and powerful as the black ones. But the black outnumbered the red by millions, and at that stage were rapidly gaining the upper hand, and becoming masters of the field. The ground for many yards around was strewn with the dead, 'small and great,' of both armies; and on tracing the line of battle to one portion of its rather isolated from the central scene of action we discovered comparatively huge masses of dead bodies lying together in promiscuous confusion It was evident that the fight had commenced at this point, which was near the stump of a tree, the stronghold of the red ants; and it also appeared as if it had been carried on for some days, and that the red had repulsed the black from their holes, for the dead there showed every appearance of having been washed together, and all traces of the conflict except the bodies were obliterated by rain. They were then fighting at a place several yards removed from the stump, the line of repulse apparently being towards the burrows of the black ants—this was fully 100 yards off. However successful the red tribe may have been at the outset in beating back their assailants, they were being gradually vanquished by their smaller and blacker foes, and no wonder, for fearful odds were against them. The numbers of the red were limited, and each of them had to fight with ten or twenty black ants; sometimes, indeed, one would be rushed by a perfect army of small ants, which would fasten to his legs, and settle upon every part of his body, rendering resistance helpless and escape impossible; yet he would not idle before inflicting fatal injury to some of his victors. Now one red ant would struggle himself free from his assilants, and attempt to retreat, but only to rush into the jaws of death in another part of the battle-field. Then another would run to the assistance of a red comrade in distress, when both shared the common fate. Thus the conflict was waged; all the time terrific slaughter was going on—carnage as serious in the world of ants as any recorded in the 'Fifteen Decisive Battles,' and in that war among the lower orders in the scale of nature, which an unreflecting mind might look upon without seeing anything to wonder at—one could almost imagine he saw the display of as much pluck and heroism, as was exhibited by the hosts of Greece on the plains of Troy. It was most interesting to see the movements and counter-movements of the contending forces; the wheeling, advance and retirement and return of the little black Squadrons, and the still more furious and desperate charges of the red legions. The excitement, energy, and activity on both sides was won derful to behold. But the overpowering numbers of the black ants completely precluded the possibility of a victory on the part of the red ones. Thousands were in the field ready to step into the vacant ranks, and millions more were on the march from the burrow. The line of 100 yards between the place of fighting and their fortification was black and thick; and whilst some which had taken part in the fray were returning, still more formidable reinforcements were coming up at full speed with all the pomp and circumstance of war. It would take too long to describe many other features of this extraordinary battle, which could not fail to strike an attentive observer, and this hurried account of a somewhat important episode in the natural history of the district must be concluded with the statement that towards evening the red ants were utterly routed, and only a few stragglers escaped to tell the tale; but for hours afterwards the black conquerors swarmed about, no doubt to celebrate the conquest in a manner becoming to an ant community.—*Maryborough & Daily Advertiser.*

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